FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 8, 1863. [NO. 2401.]

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Advertisements inserted for $1 per square of 16 lines for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (8 lines) 60 cents for the first and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—There are some decisions on file in the Superior Court Clerk's office of this county, made by Chief Justice Pearson, on writs of Habeas Corpus, that differ materially as regards the facts involved, from any I have yet seen published. One case is as follows: Mr. D. was selected or detailed to go as an officer with the drafted men about the 13th March 1862; he volunteered in a company then being made up for the war, and immediately put in a substitute. The substitute was about 25 years of age, the principal between 35 and 40. Judge Pearson decides that the principal is entitled to exemption for reasons stated by him in the case of "Irvin." Another case is similar to the above, except that the principal was actually drafted, did not volunteer, but hired a man, some 25 years of age, to take his place as a drafted man, and the substitute afterwards volunteered for the war. The decision is the same, for the same reasons. C.

[Without knowing anything about the matter, we suppose the decision of the Judge was based, as in Irvin's case, upon the absolute discharge of the Confederate officer.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—In Gov. Vance's proclamation of 8th inst., confining all agricultural products within our own borders for thirty days from the date of the former proclamation, the article of salt is excepted, and holders of the same are permitted to carry it to such markets as would pay the highest price. I had heretofore supposed that the object the Governor had in view in restricting the sale of the necessaries of life within our borders to our own people, was that our citizens might obtain these things and at reasonable prices for the times. Now, all know that salt is an article that is used by all classes and animals, without which it is impossible to sustain life. As soon as the restriction was withdrawn from the exportation of this article what was the effect? Why, it went up immediately three dollars on the bushel in Wilmington. Who then was benefitted by its increased price? Certainly only the few men who are engaged in its manufacture, and this too at the expenses of ninety-nine hundreths of the citizens of the State. It has it is true benefitted a few men thousands of dollars, but it has been at the expense of those persons over whom our Governor is the chosen guardian. I have always been and am now a warm friend of the Governor, and hope that his reasons for allowing it to be exported from the State are such as will meet popular favor, but what they are I am unable to divine; his course in this particular has been universally condemned wherever I have heard the matter referred to, and I should like for some one to explain, why a small class are to be enriched at the expense of ninety-nine hundreths of our people. VOX.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of Co. G, 18th N. C., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted expressive of their regret at the death of Serg't JOSEPH MCRIMMON, who was killed at the late battle of Chancellorsville.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us, our highly esteemed and valued friend, Joseph McRimmon; therefore, be it resolved,

That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who hath thus far watched over us and protected us amid the dangers of battle, yet we cannot but deplore the loss of one so noble, brave and generous.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved parents our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that while they have lost an obedient and dutiful son, we have lost a true and devoted friend, our country a firm and unyielding supporter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, with the request that they be published.

Lieut. W. G. NIXON, Ch'n.

Serg't T. A. SHEPARD, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 23D N. C. TROOPS, NEAR HAMILTON'S CROSSING, May 12, 1863.

At a meeting of the "Pee Dee Guards," (Co D, 23d N C T.) held for the purpose of making some expression of our respect for and appreciation of the gallant and heroic conduct of our deceased fellow-soldiers, who fell in the recent battles above Fredericksburg, martyrs to their country's cause.

On motion, C P. Powell was called to the Chair, and John C Ussery appointed Sec'y. The Chairman then appointed Lieut. J. H. Chappell, W. N. Gibson, H. J. Carr, R. L. Webb and W C. Covington, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments and feelings of the company on this sad occasion. They reported the following which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut JAS. S. KNIGHT, Privates KENETH MCKENZIE and M. C. MORRISON, who fell upon the battle field Sunday morning, May 3d, 1863, gallantly sustaining that cause for which they relinquished home, friends and ease. The country has lost three of its noblest and bravest defenders, and we some of our most loved and respected companions and fellow-soldiers.

Resolved That we, though lamenting the seemingly untimely fate of our deceased fellow soldiers, acknowledge the power and authority of our Supreme Ruler, who orders all things wisely and for the best, and will submit to His will, humbly and without complaint, asking for renewed patience to submit to our renewed afflictions, which he has seen fit to send upon us.

Resolved, That though our friends will be with us no more, the memory of their noble example of self sacrifice and devotion will be ever present, to stimulate unto greater exertions in the cause for which they yielded up their lives.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family of the deceased, we offer our heartfelt and unfeigned sympathy, and assure them that they are not alone in their sorrow.

J H CHAPPELL,
W N GIBSON,
R L WEBB,
W J CARR,
W C COVINGTON, } Committee.

C P POWELL, Chairman.

J C USSERY, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the officers of the 38th Reg't N C T, held in Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., on Friday the 22d of May 1863, Capt D A Monroe was called to the Chair, Lieut A G Murdach appointed Secretary. The Chair explained the object of the meeting to be to draft resolutions expressive of the regret felt by the officers at the death of Capt D G McRae of Co E, and 1st Lt R O Hair of Co B, of the 38th Reg't N C T.

On motion, Capts W L Thornburg, G W Flowers and H C Darden were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of his providence to take from our midst Capt D G McRae of Co E, and 1st Lt R O Hair of Co B, who were killed in the battle at Chancellorsville, Va, the latter on the 2d and the former on the 3d day of May while bravely fighting in the defence of their beloved country; and whereas it seemeth meet and proper for us, their brother officers, to give public expression to the sorrow we feel for their loss, as well as our high appreciation of them as officers and gentlemen; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God in thus removing from our midst those whom we have been taught to admire and esteem for their manly virtues and officer-like deportment, we can but mourn their loss.

Resolved, That in the death of Capt D G McRae and Lt R O Hair, the 38th Reg't N C T has lost two of its best and most efficient officers, and the South two of its bravest defenders.

Resolved, That in testimony of our appreciation of the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the families and friends of our deceased fellow-officers our warmest sympathies, and would mingle our tears with theirs over the sudden and untimely death of those so much endeared to us all.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the families of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer, and the N C Argus for publication, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy.

Capt. W. L. THORNBURG,
" G. W. FLOWERS,
" H. C. DARDEN, } Committee.

Capt. D. A. MONROE, Ch'm'n.

Lt. A. G. MURDACH, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER

John D. McMillan, private in Co. K, of the 18th Reg't N. C. Troops, fell in the late battle of Chancellorsville. Faithful in the discharge of his duties, and warm and generous in his sympathies, he had won the confidence of the officers and the esteem and affection of the company to which he belonged. To the friends of this young man it will be gratifying to learn that he fell as a true soldier at the post of duty.

When the desolations of this war shall have ceased and we who are spared to claim our homes in the good old North State return to the enjoyments of peace, our friend and companion in arms will be deeply missed. His sisters, who now fondly await his return to the home of their childhood will miss him. His parents, whose affections clustered around their boy as the hope of their declining years, will miss him—miss him, oh how sadly!

But let them possess themselves of the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness, and the oil of joy for mourning, and rejoice in the trust that he has been transferred from an army in a war-scathed wilderness to a place in the ranks of that innumerable host whose captain has disrobed death of his sting and the grave of its victory. A. H. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRINITY COLLEGE, COLUMBIAN HALL, May 26.

At a meeting of the Columbian L. Society, held May 23d, the death of JOHN W. LEE being announced, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas: With feelings of the deepest sorrow the Columbian L Society has heard of the untimely death of one of her cherished members, Jno. W. Lee, of Fayetteville, N. C., who breathed his last on the bloody field of Chancellorsville, whilst battling for his country's rights. Therefore,

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a worthy and zealous friend, the community of which he was a member deprived of a kind and benevolent citizen, and his relatives have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That while we would not intrude upon the sacredness of domestic grief, we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family and would point them to that eternal source from which alone the wounded and bleeding heart can derive consolation.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer, with a request for publication.

JAMES A. ARTHUR,
GEO. W. WOODWARD, } Com.
JOHN R. WEBSTER,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Columbia county, 14th May, Thos. J. Smith, a member of Co. H, 51st Reg't. He was a good man—a member of the M. E. Church—and had the assurance of a christian in his dying moments. He leaves a wife and one small child, a father, mother and many near relatives, who, with his companions-in-arms, will greatly miss him at home and abroad.

☞The Wilmington Journal, Raleigh Standard and Christian Advocate will please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society acknowledges its obligations for the following contributions: Mr. J. C Blocker $10; Mrs. J. C. Thompson 2 prs socks; Mrs. E. L. Pemberton 5 prs; Miss S. Kirkpatrick 1 pr; A Friend 1 pr; A Friend 1 pr socks and 2 prs gloves.

The meetings of the Society will be held regularly during the Summer at the residence of Mrs. Starr, on Thursday at 4 P. M.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order made by the County Court of Moore, the subscriber as Administrator of Capt. Wm. P Martin, dec'd, will sell at public Auction, at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday the 28th of July 1863, on a credit of six months, one half of 2,560 acres of LAND, situate in Moore county, on the head waters of Little River and Drowning Creek. Also, 886 acres of land in said County, on Little River and Joe's Fork. Said lands are situated in a healthy section of country, abounding in good springs and never failing streams of water, covered with an unbroken forest of native pines, lying directly in the line of the contemplated Railroad from the Coalfields to Cheraw, about ten miles South-west of Carthage.

Purchasers giving bond and approved surety.

ALEXANDER KELLY, Adm'r.

May 16, 1863. 29-6tpd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, April the 10th last, my negro man TOM; said boy is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 30 years of age, weighs about 160 lbs, walks with his toes well out, mild spoken, medium color, wears his hair tied up with strings when he left, has a wife at William B. Sutton's; he is supposed to be lurking about there, or trying to make his way to the yankees. I will pay the above reward delivered to me, or lodged in any jail so I can get him. My Post office is Elevation, Johnston co., N. C.

JEREMIAH JONES.

May 18th, 1863. 31-3t*pd

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C Rush, M. J Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for same sent by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.

C. H. RUSH,
A. F. RUSH, } Ex'rs.

April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

Turpentine Lands wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 2000 to 5000 acres good TURPENTINE LAND. Would prefer land that the Timber had not been worked. Address the subscriber, stating terms, location, &c.

CHARLES PARMELEE,
Goldsborough, N C.

May 15, 1863. 29 5tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high. Formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, as the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's Steady Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lillesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 25tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1863.

"A RESTORATION OF THE UNION FOREVER IMPOSSIBLE."—Such was the conclusion justly arrived at by President Davis and presented to the people of the Confederate States in that most remarkable and able State paper, his Message at the opening of the last session of Congress on the 12th of January. We have been so much in the habit of regarding this as a point settled beyond controversy, that we have presented it less frequently than perhaps we should have done. The admission (perhaps inadvertently) into an influential paper of a communication in favor of reconstruction surprised and grieved us, and induces us to remind our readers that they must ever keep before their own minds and instil into the minds of their neighbors who may not read and reflect on the subject (if any such there be,) the great leading idea that *the Union is forever dissolved—its restoration forever impossible.*

A long series of impertinent and malignant interference with the most delicate of all the institutions of a people, by which an immense party at the North, now a majority and controlling the government, had endeavored to stir up a servile war among us; and the practical denial of the most essential constitutional rights of the South on that subject by the refusal to execute the fugitive slave law; had justified a separation before it occurred, and would have caused it before but for the long suffering devotion of the people to the Union. When, however, it did take place, and the faithlessness of the North was exposed, and its open attempt made to subjugate us by the call for 75,000 troops, there was an end of all hope of peace without dishonor, or of the maintainance of any constitutional right. The *only* remedy was to resist force by force. And in the progress of the gigantic and sanguinary war which has followed, it was soon manifest that the most atrocious and devilish malignity that ever stirred within the bosoms of any creatures out of the lower regions, controlled every movement of these late brethren of ours towards the Southern people. They murdered and plundered and outraged wherever they went; neither age nor sex escaped their fury; they coveted our lands and houses, and openly proposed to their soldiers as an incentive to fight, a division of those lands and houses among them; they have not waited for the termination of the war or any formal act to appropriate all moveable articles of private property; these they have packed up and shipped to their own homes at the North. Silver spoons, gold breast-pins, watches, books, pictures, pianos, sofas, beds and bedding, everything in short that could be transported has been sent off to adorn the persons and the parlors and the chambers of officers, from the commanding General down to the lowest subaltern who could manage to steal and carry them away. And what they could not thus carry off they have wantonly destroyed. Should a Southern man ever so far forget his self-respect as to enter a dwelling at the North, he will almost surely be confronted and silently reproached by some of these articles robbed from his friends and neighbors at home.

All this was sufficient to put an impassable gulf between the North and the South. But if any one doubted that we could never live with them again in peace, all such doubts were dispelled when Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, and since he has not only carried it into effect wherever he had the power, but has also armed against us his sable recruits wherever he could induce them to shoulder a musket by decking them out in the gaudy trappings of the soldier. As President Davis said in the same admirable Message, "this act can lead to but one of three possible consequences: the extermination of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population from the Confederacy, or absolute and total separation of these States from the United States."

This is too manifest for argument. Should we again become connected with the North, they have the power and will to carry that proclamation into effect. Either the whole population of the South would be compelled to leave their country, or they would be compelled to exterminate their servants. The latter would not only be abhorrent to every feeling of their natures, but would at once bring them again into collision with the North. Reconstruction would be no end of the war; it would rather be the beginning of interminable war. Peace with the United States can only be secured by separation. And that separation every dictate of honor, of interest, and of humanity demands. God forbid that we should ever again be united with a people who have so deeply outraged our every feeling and right, and whose intentions towards us are as black as the infernal regions.

Let no man, therefore, tolerate in himself or others a thought of so fatal a policy as a reconstruction of the old Union. The day for that is forever past. The blood of our slaughtered sons and brothers upon a hundreds fields, from Bethel to Vicksburg, cries out from the ground against an idea so fatal and so base.

WRITING EDITORIALS.—There is more truth than poetry in the following, which we copy from an exchange. We know one Editor in this State who neither requires paper nor shingle nor slate, but takes his "composing stick" and "sets up the types" of all his editorials. We have ourselves always indulged in that habit to some extent, but he does it we believe exclusively. Most of the letters we get covering subscriptions are rare specimens of enforced economy—one inch by two affords space enough to state the object, and give the address:

"The scarcity of paper has not only curtailed the publication, but has also reduced the volume of thought as committed to paper. People who read newspaper articles have little conception under what circumstances and difficulties and on what manner of paper they are composed and elaborated before sent on their errand in neat type dress. Brown paper, waste paper, backs of old letters, and rejected essays, and unpaid bills (made out to delinquent subscribers.) bits of foolscap, torn from the copy books of youth, and the ledgers of business men, furnish the manuscript of the thunderous "editorials" and horrible "locals" of the press of the Confederacy. An Editor in Alabama says he has been using a shingle for two months, wiping out one editorial as it is set up and inditing another; and a brother editor replies that he is working out his editorial "sums" on an old slate he used to con over when he went to school. When the press struggles and finds expression through such difficulties, there need be no fears that its patriotic appeals will not keep in full flame the fires of the second revolution."

THE WHEAT CROP.—We learn that the wheat in that productive region along the Deep River is looking better than for years past, and that there is scarcely any rust, a blight which has heretofore for several years past seriously affected the extent of the crop in that section. The farmers will next week commence harvesting the early wheat.

SYRUP FROM MULBERRIES.—C. D. Nixon, Esq., of this county has presented us with a sample of very palatable syrup made by his daughter from the white Mulberry, by squeezing the juice and then boiling it. Any substitute for molasses, and this is a very fair one, when that article is selling at $10 a gallon, is worthy of notice.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—The Winston Sentinel thinks that because its correspondent is "responsible" he is at liberty to comment his own ratio as to the style of his abuse of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, on account of decisions in cases tried before him. This is but a sorry idea of the duty and dignity and decency of the public press.

The Sentinel also says that the despotical lampoon which it published related to another case of habeas corpus than the one we opposed—to one that we never heard of till now. That is immaterial. It is the offence against decency and the Judiciary that we complained of.

The Sentinel also says that we were in error in stating that nobody had attempted to show that the Chief Justice's decision of the law was wrong, and to prove this it relies upon the paragraph of ten lines from the Wilmington Journal which stated that "the Confederate authorities do not recognise the Judge's opinion as authority." A most luminous attempt, truly, to show that the Chief Justice's decision is erroneous! The Sentinel says, too, that Judge Bigge differs from the Chief Justice. Perhaps he does; but he refused to try or even to entertain the case. Who can say what his opinion would have been if he had tried it? But when we wrote it was not known that Judge Bigge had said anything on the subject. As soon as it was known it was stated in the Observer.

There is this difference also between the Chief Justice and Judge Bigge: The former is a North Carolina Judge—a Judge of a Court from which there is no appeal to any other in the Confederacy, and the Governor is bound by his oath to see the laws, as expounded by that court, enforced in North Carolina. Judge Bigge is of an inferior tribunal, and though he may have had a right to refuse to issue a writ of habeas corpus (as to which we have our doubts,) he certainly has no right to reverse the decision of any North Carolina Judge.

The Sentinel further cites a case said to have occurred, in which the Chief Justice issued a writ of habeas corpus directing the officer to bring the complainant before him the said Chief Justice, and it is made grave cause for assailing the Chief Justice, that the Attorney of the complainant refused to take him before some other Judge.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Several communications from the army are inadmissible, lacking the first requisite where facts that may lead to controversy are stated, viz; the author's name. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

We have also received a communication from Wilmington, asking us to complain of the detention of the negro laborers there from Chatham county, who were sent to work on the entrenchments for four weeks, but have been detained there more than six weeks, sometimes engaged, the writer asserts, in sweeping the streets and doing private work for officers. He says, no doubt correctly, that these hands are greatly needed in Chatham to assist in harvesting the wheat crop, and in cultivating the growing corn crop. The writer informs us that he writes at the request of citizens of Wilmington. It strikes us that these citizens of Wilmington should either frankly state their grievances to the authorities there, or make their complaint through the Journal. We have no reason to suspect the authorities at Wilmington of doing more or less than their duty. We are too far off to know anything about it. But we hope and believe that they are, like all others, anxious to promote the making of a good crop of everything to eat, that both army and people may be sufficiently fed.

A correspondent requests us to publish a law of the Confederate Congress passed in Jan'y or Feb'y 1862. We have no copy of it, and know not where to get one.

Several communications are unavoidably deferred.

TAXES.—The Magistrates of Cumberland County at their meeting on Tuesday levied taxes for County uses upon all subjects that are now taxed for State purposes. The following statement has been handed us:

On the valuation of Real Estate, slaves, household and kitchen furniture; cash on hand; county and corporation bonds; solvent debts due; capital in cotton and woolen factories, and in steam boat companies; amount of purchases of cotton and tobacco; value of horses, mules, cattle and other live stock *for sale;* money invested in every other species of trade or traffic;—70 cts. on the $100 value, being 75 per cent. higher than the State tax upon the same subjects, and in the same proportion upon all the subjects in the Revenue Bill.

The above assessment will produce $64,948 47, to be applied as follows:

For Jury uses,	$1500 00
" County uses,	3150 00
" Mutes,	150 00
" Railroad uses,	7600 00
" Poor,	8000 00
	$20,400 00
For the support of families of volunteers in the Army,	44,548 47
	$64,948 47
The State Tax will be	37,026 32
	$101,974 79

THE PRICE OF PAPER.—We received within the past few days a lot of paper just about sufficient for one month's supply for printing the Observer. The cost, what with the increase of price and our increased circulation, is just about equal to a year's supply at the price a year ago and for the number of papers we then issued.

MAIL CONTRACTS—See advertisement on 4th page. People interested have no time to lose. Wednesday next is the last day on which bids will be received.

FILES.—A correspondent says:—

"I would like to find out through the columns of your paper the way to temper files, or how the liquid is made that they temper them in. Files cannot be had; we will have to make them ourselves if we can find out how to temper them."

CROPS IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—A letter from Bostick's Mills, Richmond County, says:—

"Wheat crops are looking fine in this vicinity. If nothing befalls wheat from this time there will be more made than ever before through this portion of the country, being much more sowed than usual."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Montgomery county, 29th April, Samuel Yarborough, aged 29 years, 3 months and 21 days. He was a consistent member of the M. E. church for 10 years, had been in the army the last nine months and contracted the disease that caused his death; he got home to his family only one week before he died. He leaves a wife and one child and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.—Com.

On 26th April, in Granville county, Alexander W. Dickerson, in the 24th year of his age, of Co. G, 23d regiment.

In hospital in Richmond, 26th Oct., of Typhoid pneumonia, Henry Addison Fields, aged about 20, of Co. B, 48th Reg't.

In Richmond, Dec. 17th, of wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg, 13th Dec., John Henry Trott, aged 19.

Of Pleura Pneumonia, J. H. Galyen, private in Co. A, 58th Reg't, at Weldon, 17th Jan'y, about the 21st year of his age, of Henderson county, N. C.

In Winchester, Va., of chronic diarrhea, Nov'r 1st Wm. H Stevenson, aged 22, of Iredell county.

The Macon (Ga.) Messenger says Irish potatoes in that market sell at $33 per bushel. In size they range from that of a china berry to an indifferent sized potatoe.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, June 2.—All reports from Fredericksburg concur in stating that Hooker is on the move, but we are still without the means of forming an intelligent opinion as to his plans. The best opinion seem to be, that anticipating a demonstration of Gen. Lee against Washington, he is endeavoring to put himself into a position to meet such a movement, and with that view is moving higher up the Rappahannock, to the neighborhood of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The next few days will doubtless reveal his plans and, perhaps, some of ours.

All the real news from Fredericksburg is contained in the following letter from our correspondent:

FREDERICKSBURG, June 1.—The indications of activity in the Army of the Potomac continue, but the destination and design of its movements are still wrapt in mystery. Opinions seem divided on the subject of the enemy's intentions, though inclining to the conclusion that another advance may be expected. Indeed, night before last we had quite a lively time of it on the strength of a report that the enemy were again crossing the Rappahannock in heavy force, both above and below the town, and that an engagement was already begun on the extreme left.

Your correspondent, however, did not then place any confidence in the report, and does not now apprehend any immediate offensive demonstration on the part of the enemy on the Rappahannock line. A close and daily observation of their camps and conduct, exhibit quite a disinclination of force in front, with an ostentatious attempt to conceal what seems to be a gradual withdrawal of a large proportion of their troops and artillery.

For instance, Saturday night, about one o'clock, the cannon commanding the point of location of the lower pontoon bridge were removed from their position, on the heights opposite Fredericksburg, very cautiously, and almost in perfect silence; on Sunday, what appeared to be an immense cavalry and infantry force filed over the second line of the Stafford hills, proceeding from the intervening valley, but a rigid inspection, with the aid of glasses, revealed the truth, that both infantry and cavalry were passing in single file, but so arranged that the fact could be distinguished only with difficulty; there was furthermore a probability that the same troops were passing under the hill, and reappearing.

This deceptive display of force, for many reasons, which it might be improper to make public, induced your correspondent to the conclusion that Hooker's army is either retiring upon Washington, or contracting its lines as a precaution against surprise, and for the purpose of more secure re-organization and refitment, more probably the latter.

It was reported here yesterday that the enemy's gunboats had burnt the village of Tappahannock, in Essex county, on the Rappahannock river.—*Examiner.*

Women and Children sent from their Homes.—Brigadier General Roberts came into Weston, Lewis county, Va., week before last, after our forces under Gen. Imboden had passed through, and commenced a series of tyrannical acts alone worthy of Abolition commanders. They delivered copies of the orders to numbers of families, some of whom have reached Staunton, having been sent through their lines as far as Kernstown, at which place they arrived at night, and were there left to take care of themselves. Sixty-three women and children were sent out with the lady who received the order which we copy, and sixty-two who did not have natural protectors in the South were at the same time started for Camp Chase. This treatment is hereafter to be dealt out to all Southern sympathisers who may be found in their lines:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Weston, Western Va., May 16, 1863.

Madam: I have the honor to inform you that yourself and the grown members of your family are hereby required to hold yourselves in readiness to proceed outside the Federal lines on Tuesday morning, May 19th, 1863.

The following regulations will be strictly observed:

I. No person will be permitted to take with him or her more than sixty pounds of baggage.

II. No person will be allowed to take with him or her more than $100 in United States funds, gold and silver included. No limit placed on Confederate scrip.

III. Persons who cannot provide themselves with transportation will be furnished such by the Government.

By order Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts.

L. MARKBEIT,
A. D. C. and Provost Marshal.

Fight in Prince William.—RICHMOND, June 2.—A fight took place at Catlett's station and Bristoe on Friday last, in which Major Mosby's force and a large body of Yankees were engaged. We learn that Mosby attacked the passenger train coming from Alexandria, containing a large number of soldiers and civilians. With a light mountain piece he put a ball through the boiler of the locomotive, which disabled the train. He then captured between two and three hundred prisoners, and burnt the train. While removing his prisoners and stores a heavy force of yankees, supposed to be a brigade, attacked Mosby, who charged upon the yankees twice, but finding his enemy too much for his small force, he was compelled to fall back. While doing so, his men scattered to save themselves from being overwhelmed by the yankees, and his prisoners succeeded in making their escape.

We could not ascertain the number of killed or wounded during the engagement. But a gentleman who came from Orange Court House yesterday says it was very small on our side.—*Enquirer.*

Reports from the North.—A Federal officer of some distinction, who was at City Point yesterday, stated that the latest reports from Vicksburg were, that "Grant had been killed and Vicksburg captured." The officer added, we hear, "that he did not believe the latter part of the report." Paroled prisoners who reached here yesterday, state that it was generally reported and believed at Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, that Grant had been killed. They say also, that the northern people are very much dissatisfied with the course of the government in withholding the news from Vicksburg. A late issue of the Herald, it is said, confesses that Vicksburg can never be carried by assault, but that it can and will be taken by a protracted siege.

Young Compton, who was to have been executed at Fort McHenry last Friday, upon the charge of being a rebel spy, has been pardoned by Lincoln.

The Court martial in the case of Gen. Corcoran, for shooting Col. Kimball, has concluded its investigation. The result is a justification of the *murder.*

The Secretary of War, on Thursday, ordered that all rebel officers out on parole, be placed under close arrest, and no more paroles are to be granted until further orders.—*Petersburg Express.*

European Complications.—We copy the following from the Louisville Democrat [Yankee] of May 15:

The consequences of the recent deplorable disaster on the Rappahannock will be felt, not only in our own country, but abroad, and we ought to look them boldly in the face. It follows quickly after the failures at Charleston and Vicksburg, and cannot fail to create a sentiment among the European powers, which look with no friendly eye to our country, that it is impossible to overcome the armed forces of the rebels. We do not accede to this opinion, but it is only right for us to consider what effect such a belief will have upon our foreign relations.

England has never been a friendly nation; and, while she has been too timid to openly propose, as France has, a mediation, yet we all know that she uses every effort to convince the Emperor that it is his duty to interfere.

We have seen that previous to this, Mr. Minister Adams had, by a strange blunder, created a cause of irritation between both England and France and this country, and although he has made the best explanation he could under the circumstances, still the irritation will continue after its cause has been removed.

While we do not admit that this will result in an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation, there is no doubt but it will be a great step towards it. It is hopeless that after that recognition we can remain at peace with those powers. There will be hundreds of cases of irritation, likely to produce hostilities.

As much cause, therefore, as we have to be offended with Great Britain, it would be foolish to engage in any irritating controversy just at present. It is our duty to eat humble-pie now, reserving action for the future.

Another thing is clearly certain, that our foreign affairs cannot stand another important defeat, and any risks ought to be avoided.

It is time, we think, therefore, for an entire change in the Cabinet to be made, and for the old leader to be restored to the army of the Potomac. He is clearly our safest man, and, as we have said, we cannot now afford to risk anything.

Items from the North.—The whole North is again convulsed with excitement at the rumor that Lee's army is about to cross over the Potomac and pay the Yankees a visit. A special dispatch to the New York Herald from the Army of the Potomac says:

The enemy are in motion, and their trains are observed moving towards Culpeper, followed by heavy columns of troops. General Lee, it is said, has issued addresses to his army congratulating them upon their past achievements and foreshadowing a raid into Maryland. He tells them they are to have long and rapid marches through a country without railroads, and calls upon every man to be prepared for the severest hardships.

Rumors from Kentucky and Tennessee.—A dispatch from Cincinnati says:

Dispatches dated Murfreesboro', yesterday, say that Bragg's army is falling back, and it is quite probable Rosecrans is advancing. We look for important news from that quarter soon.

The rebel intentions in Kentucky are undeveloped. They are massing a considerable force north of Monticello, and it looks as though they would try to cross the river again. Carter is waiting for them.

The Effect of the News of Grant's Repulse in the North.—The news from Vicksburg had caused great depression in the North. The papers try to gloss it over with their usual cry that "no discouragement need be felt of their final success;" that "the army is in fine spirits and confident of success, &c." The same thing was said when McClellan was driven back from Richmond, and his army stood cowering at Harrison's Landing under the protection of the gunboats. The administration organs at Washington, under official inspiration, try to neutralize the effects of the news by saying it may be "a week or two, at least, ere the reduction of Vicksburg can be looked for." The Washington Star says:

"Private information from experienced officers now in the vicinity of Vicksburg, express the opinion that it would be the work of a week or two at least, ere its reduction could be looked for."

A dispatch to the associated press, from Washington, written under the military censorship of the telegraph, says:

"Another day has passed without anything official or otherwise from Vicksburg. There begins to be talk in official circles of a probability that the siege may last a fortnight."

The New York Times doesn't like this game of deception practiced upon the public about Vicksburg, and makes the following thrust at the powers at Washington:

"The dispatches concerning affairs at Vicksburg continue to be nearly as possible *incomprehensible.* Now that the people of the North know, and have settled down content in the belief that the "stars and stripes" did *not* wave over Vicksburg on Sunday last, we think it would be no harm if the Government at Washington would furnish the public with *correct* statements of the news they have on hand."

Later from Europe.—The steamer Asia has arrived at New York from Liverpool. She brings the latest European dates:

Poland.—The Polish insurrection continues to increase. In one district it has assumed an entirely religious aspect. The people are strictly Catholic, and several companies are led by country clergy. They have been victorious in several engagements. The hero in one fight was Father Mackiewics, who fell upon the Russian flank with a company of scythemen and turned the scale of victory. The more the insurrection increases the greater outrages are committed by the Russians. All classes are infuriated at their savage brutality.

America.—The London Times, of May 12, says: "Both sides, in this extremity, look to us and nurse a quarrel with us. They do this while each draws from us the means of carrying on the war. The North draws from us men and all the material of war—yet it assures us that as soon as three months' of decided measures has put an end to this rebellion, it will immediately hurl its armament against England, against our hold upon Ireland, against our dominion in America, against our commerce all over the world.

"Whether we interfere or not, this is the fate in store for us, and meanwhile we are expected to express the warmest hopes for the success of the Federal arms. From the South there comes, in somewhat milder accents, a scarcely less unreasonable complaint. France and England, we are told, have only to recognize the independence of the South, and the war will be over at once. Would indeed that it were so, and that we could persuade the North to save the wreck of its fortunes. But no recognition or mediation would have the smallest weight unless it were backed up by the probability of more forcible arguments, and those arguments we are not inclined to apply.

The Repulse at Vicksburg.—A dispatch was received a few days ago at Gainesville, Ala., from General Pemberton to Mrs. Pemberton, dated Vicksburg, Saturday evening, 23d May, in which he says: "We have repulsed the enemy the sixth time, with great slaughter. I think the worst is over, and Vicksburg is now safe." This dispatch was brought to Jackson by a lieutenant of Gen. P.'s staff, and sent by telegraph from that city to Gainesville. We publish it because it confirms dispatches received at this point, and stamps with falsehood the yankee boast that the "stars and stripes float over Vicksburg."

Stonewall Jackson's Message to the Women of the Confederacy.—A correspondent of the Knoxville Register writes as follows of an interview with Stonewall Jackson a few days before his death:

"After a visit to the Rappahannock army, the writer of this made a parting call on Gen. Jackson, in his tent. As we stood exchanging the last words some reference was made to want our ladies are doing. "Yes," said he, "but they must not entice the men away from the army. You may tell them so for me. We are figuting for principle, for honor, for everything we hold dear. If we fail we lose everything. We shall then be slaves, we shall be worse than slaves—we shall have nothing worth living for."

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. JONATHAN ATKINSON, in the 36th year of his age. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, a kind neighbor and true friend. When death came he was found with his lamp burning, ready "to depart and be with Christ." His remains were interred by the Masons, with the usual formalities of the Order.—Com.

In Sampson county, 16th of May, Mr. DAVID A. BIZZELL, aged 51 years, a member of the last Legislature of North Carolina.

GRIND STONES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have taken the Agency for the sale of Messrs W B Farrar & Co's Grind Stones, and have now on hand sizes running from 18X2½ inches to 6 feet by 11 inches; and can have cut at short notice ANY SIZES wanted. Persons in want of Grind Stones will please correspond with the undersigned, who will fill orders promptly and guarantee the quality of the grit as represented.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 27, 1863. 32-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

HAVING accepted an agency from the Governor of the State, under the direction of Col H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., at Raleigh, to assist in procuring a supply of WOOL to provide clothing for our North Carolina Soldiers the coming Fall and Winter, we are authorized to exchange Cotton Yarn at the rate of 1 bundle of 5 lbs. for 3 lbs. of Wool unwashed, but free of sand and burs. Any person having Wool to spare can greatly aid our State authorities in their laudable efforts to sustain our State authorities

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KINSTON, June 1.—Messrs. Editors:—Ransom's Brigade is now in Virginia. The last regiment, the 35th, left here yesterday morning. It is rumored that Ramseur's and other brigades, that have been reduced in numbers, will be sent here. Kinston is the most important point we have now in Eastern Carolina, because it fronts the enemy's most important place—Newbern. It is our most secure and convenient base also. Both its flanks are protected while we have Wilmington and Greenville. Kinston is the only place so far east with which we can have easy and rapid communication. I think there should be one competent and energetic commander with the same body of well tried troops here all the time.

We have plenty of snakes down here now. Some of them are very pretty. The owls are more numerous than ever before. There is a kind of barking-owl that renders night hideous among these haunted swamps. I have never heard the barking owl before. It is probable that he is an exile—banished to these dreary abodes by the Yankees, as they send all "animal creation" within our lines to starve us out. The ladies can imagine what a pleasant time our men have here while on picket at night. A few million of frogs keep up their ceaseless clatter, producing a sound like what might be expected from a negro standing under Niagara Falls with a banjo 4 or 500 feet long. Then the screech-owls, the hooting owls, and the barking owls, all screaming as if warning you from certain destruction. A swarm of hungry musquitoes suddenly remind you of surrounding circumstances. Then you experience very thrilling emotions at hearing some half a dozen big snakes slide off the tussocks and logs about your feet. At any moment too a yankee bullet may whistle along. To heighten the sublimity of the scene, the dark damp swamp air is filled with glow-worms or "lightning bugs," like myriads of fiery sparks flying in every direction between heaven and earth. It is said also that this awful grandeur is still more enhanced sometimes by the appearance of something white, shaped like a man without a head; for you are standing on the spot where a picket was killed, and a Yankee was buried not far off. Old grave yards are about too, and old churches and mulberry trees, where strange things have been seen and heard. The picket that "moaned out all alone the death rattle" where "all was quiet along the Potomac tonight" is not a circumstance to the picketing down here. Surely times have changed, and we have changed with them. It used to be, "Run nigger, run, patrol catch you," but now it's "Run bockra, run, conscript get you."

Perhaps there is no one thing in the army more remarkable than the various salutes that greet you on every side. I don't remember to have seen any two salutes alike. One throws his hand upward and points heavenward with his forefinger, another raises the back of the hand to the front, and another throws the palm to the front. Sometimes you meet one who feels his superior training, and he does things *a la Francaise*(?) He raises his paw gracefully and lowers it by a gentle curve, in one time and three motions. Another gives a nervous twitch like as if he was sowing oats; and again you meet one more cordial than the others, who raises both hands as though he was engaged in prayer. Among all these conflicting customs, I have only after much difficulty, been able to adopt a form of salute suitable under all circumstances. It may be well for those not familiar with military matters to know the result of my experience. I am not aware that this salute has been laid down by any of the great warriors of Europe, but it may be relied on. Firstly, when you meet a private or subordinate officer make any kind of motion your fancy or convenience may first suggest. On meeting an ordinary General raise quickly the right hand before the face; place the end of the thumb on the end of your nose and work the fingers smartly. If you meet a double-barreled General or the big officer of all (who often consists of boots, gloves and spurs, surrounded with coils of gold lace) you will place the right hand as before directed, and at the second motion raise up the left hand (open) and place the left thumb on the right little finger, and work the other fingers slightly till the officer passes; then resume your former position.

The seasons come and go, but "the earth abideth forever," and the war "abideth" too. Yes, the war still rages and the end is not yet. Oh! how we will appreciate the good old times if we can make out to live to see their like again! Time was when the first of June was choppin'-out-cotton time. Then came harvest time, and robbin'-bee time, and pretty soon layin-by time. Then came the elections and cider time. Then the free schools opened for "three months," when the big boys and girls went out in the grove to "cipher" and skip the hard places in Lindley Murray. The teacher too boarded around among the scholars, and many were the invitations he received every evening; for, well was it known, that whoever the teacher went with would not only get something good to eat that night but be free from the hickory the next day at least. A few very studious, consequential youths were also "preparing for the ministry," and smattering over *amo, amare, amavi, amatum*, and *tupto, tupso, tetupha*, while their more rustic associates (who could only come till strippin'-fodder time) listened around with gaping curiosity. Then also the "debating society" flourished. Here some incipient Demosthenes argued the great constitutional question of, "which can we do without best, fire or water?" Then followed picking out cotton, shucking corn, the Scotch Fair, &c., and pork, meal, beeswax, lard, eggs and "hazlets" poured down the "chicken road" to Fayetteville. And those "fire-hunts" in the "dark nights in June" belong to old times too. It was then that sheep and other creeping things would get shot instead of the deer, and the woods be set on fire. But the times are out of joint, and grim visaged war has invaded our shrines, and brought trouble and strife where was peace and innocence. The plow stands rusting at the turn-row; the fire-pan—no one knows what it was made for; the horn is full of cob webs and the old rifle lies untouched in the rack, stopped up by the dirt-dobber, and the old log school house is rotting down—a home for the bat. Truly, LONG GRABS.

P. S. I noticed recently a most egregious error in the Standard. It was said that, "*nine* more took sugar in thern." Now it is a well established historical fact, that *seventeen stout able bodied* men stepped up and said they "would take sugar in thern." There likewise came up seventeen other stout able bodied men and *one boy* who would *not* take sugar in thern; and sugar wer' extra.

The Habeas Corpus Cases.—The Supreme Court of this State will meet in this City on Monday next, when it is understood a case will be made up and decided involving the principle in the Irvin case. If the Court should sustain the Chief Justice in his decision, the Governor will no doubt feel it to be his duty to demand the release of Mr. Irvin and all others similarly situated. —*Ral. Standard.*

Southern Crops.—MOBILE, June 4.—The corn crops in Alabama and Western Georgia are in a most flourishing condition and promise abundant yield. The late rains have been very beneficial.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Jackson correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser writes:—

JACKSON, May 24, 1863.—Slowly we receive scattering particulars of affairs at Vicksburg, and I rejoice to say that they are not so bad as first represented.

On Monday the Federals commenced feeling the weakest and most vulnerable point of the Vicksburg works—the approach by the Jackson Road—and on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, advanced to the assault in a rather *cute* and ridiculous manner. They advanced their flags close to the works with their negro troops in front, and lay down. Bowen's gallant Missourians never fired a shot. The other regiments then marched up, and the whole assaulting column, forlorn hope and all, marched within easy musket range.

At the word "Forward—Charge," they received our fire, shattering and decimating their ranks frightfully. They rallied, closed up, and stood to it for thirty minutes, when they broke and fled. They were rallied to the charge four successive times, and met with the same storm of iron hail and leaden rain. The whole field was literally covered for one mile with their dead and wounded, where they were still lying on Thursday night unburied, and without any attention. What a field of slaughter, suffering, and anguish! What cruelty in Grant! His dead and wounded soldiers were left alone where they fell—the dead to rot—the wounded to suffer and die under the very nose of the enemy. How cruel and beastly to put the negro, whom he had seduced from their happy homes, and under the delusion of freedom and liberty, or by force, induced to become soldiers, and then put them in front of the battle, to be mercilessly shot down by their former masters and proprietors, and then leave them in the first hour of trial to rot, as so many beasts.

Since Tuesday, from all I can learn, the enemy has contented himself with shelling. As the firing is at long range Pemberton does not reply.

On Tuesday morning Lieut. Col. Brown, of the 20th Mississippi mounted infantry, dashed into Raymond and captured the place, taking four hundred Federals and about fifty or sixty runaway negroes. Not a gun was fired and "nobody hurt."

Yesterday, in the neighborhood of Raymond, two Lincoln thieves were captured with the spoils on them, consisting of six or seven thousand dollars in gold and silver, a lot of gold and silver watches, and any quantity of ladies' jewelry.

JACKSON, May 27, 1863.

The news from Vicksburg is cheering, and affairs are wearing a more hopeful and confident face. The Federals have made seven desperate assaults upon our works, and have been each time repulsed with immense slaughter. All accounts represent that it has no equal in the war. The Federal officers are said to have represented to their men that Richmond had been captured by Hooker, and that the only remaining rebel stronghold was the city of Vicksburg, before which they were drawn up in battle array, and that by determination and boldness in their charge they might take the place and at once end the war. The troops did as they were commanded; their charges were not only stubborn but desperate, hence the immense hills of yankee dead that now cover the face of the earth, awaiting sepulture, and poisoning the atmosphere by the horrid stench of their thousands of carcasses. Our officers estimate the enemy's loss from ten to twenty-five thousand in killed and wounded. A Federal deserter came in last night, and tells the same story, and says that Grant's loss is estimated in camp at from 10 to 30,000 men. The wideness of the margin in the estimates will give you a faint idea of the punishment that the enemy has received, and of the immense strength of Vicksburg, and the heroism of its defenders. Our own loss is very small, hardly 200. So much for good entrenchments.

From the Yazoo I can learn but very little, and from that little I draw a sigh of relief. The enemy went up the river as far as Yazoo City, and committed a good many peculations. Com. Brown sunk four boats in the river, which sufficiently obstructed it to prevent the enemy going any farther up. The navy yard was burnt.

Vicksburg was given up here for several days, and the news that came in was sickening and painful. Our army, after its defeat at Baker's Creek, was very much disheartened, but being successful in repulsing the enemy in their assaults on Vicksburg, confidence is restored, and a fine morale prevails. The garrison of Vicksburg is yet besieged from the river and the north, and Banks is said to have crossed his army at Bayou Sara, and is marching on Natchez. The enemy has been terribly punished, but not driven away.

Federals in Alabama.—The Huntsville Confederate, of the 30th ult., says that on Thursday evening a telegram was received that three thousand Yankees were at Florence. On Friday Col. Roddy crossed the river with a force equal to the enemy's. The following is the latest intelligence:

TUSCUMBIA, May 30.—The last heard of the enemy he was at Gravelly Springs, in this (Lauderdale) County, retreating, Col. Roddy pursuing. They burned all of Martin, Weakley & Co's factories, Masonic Hall, and some other buildings in Florence. JOHN M. POWERS.

Gravelly Springs is about seventeen miles below Florence, on the road to Waterloo, on the Tennessee river. The factories burned consumed annually in manufacturing, about 4000 bales of Cotton, we understand.

Arrest of an Absconding Clerk.—Officers Seal and Davis, of the City Police, yesterday morning succeeded in effecting the arrest of James A. Edie, late clerk of James H. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C., who absconded not long ago, taking with him $18,600 of his employer's funds. The officers found him in a house kept by Josephine Demeritt, on 10th street. When Edie left Charleston, he addressed a letter to Mr. Taylor, dated on board a steamer about to sail for Nassau, acknowledging the theft, and promising to return the money as soon as he was able. Circumstances, however, convinced Mr. Taylor, that this was merely a ruse, and that he was still in this country. Consequently he caused the robbery to be extensively advertised, offering $1000 reward and one-fourth of the money which might be recovered, for the apprehension of Edie. Our police recently got information that he was in Richmond, and by close inquiry succeeded in tracing him to the house on 10th street, and arresting him as above stated. He will be sent to Charleston at an early day. His remaining funds (about $14,000,) were found deposited at the Powhatan Hotel. Edie is a Canadian by birth, and about thirty years of age. —*Richmond Whig.*

Tallow Mines.—Did you ever hear of a tallow mine? When McClellan was besieging Richmond, his butchers were in the habit of wrapping the tallow of slaughtered beeves in hides and putting them under ground for preservation. These tallow mines have been worked to great advantage, one gentleman having realized $3000 from the sale of fat and hides quarried out of his plantation.—*Richmond Cor. Charleston Mercury.*

Dry all the fruits and vegetables possible this year. They will be needed by our armies. Beets, carrots, and other roots, may be gathered and dried, and tomatoes, okra, &c., sliced and dried, then packed away in cloth bags or boxes. Fruits of all kinds should, also, be dried in quantities for our brave soldiers.

TO MAKE SYRUP FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

W. Tobey, Esq., of Eufaula, communicates the following interesting and instructive article to the Southern Cultivator.

The Manufacture of Sorgho or Confederate Syrup.—My directions are for farmers and planters who have not, cannot, and would not, get the elaborate apparatus of a sugar house: but there are essential fixtures, &c., which must be had, to wit: a mill, boilers, a bailing dipper of wood of five gallon capacity, with a long handle, a common dipper, and perforated ladles or skimmers.

The Mill.—Get one mill for fifty acres, and two for a hundred acres or more; the size, 18 inches in diameter, and 24 long, for the cylinders. They should be cast iron; the foundries make them to order.

The Boilers.—They should be proportioned in size and number to the size of the crop; say one for twenty acres, two or three for fifty acres, and five or six for one hundred acres, more or less. As many as five or six can be put in one battery, and operated by one furnace, running under all.

The capacity of the boilers can be greatly increased by fastening a wooden rim eight or ten inches high around their tops. The brick work of the furnace should not reach higher on the inside than midway of the boilers, otherwise the syrup will be burnt by the fire.

The cane should not be cut until ripe, which may be known by the seed becoming of a purplish black, and the stalk streaked with red on a yellowish ground. It is well to know and recollect that the canes, if left standing on the land where they grow, with all their leaves or fodder on them, will keep good until the crop is manufactured, if you will barely cut off all the ripe seed. If you pull the fodder the canes will dry up, it being the mouth and lungs of the plants.

The Gathering of the Canes.—Pull the fodder as you do corn fodder, each day as you grind your cane. Cut the stalks close to the ground with sharp hoes, and haul them to the mill with the seed on, with a small crop, but cut seed off in the field if a large one, dry the panicles in the sun one day and house. The seed will equal or exceed corn on the same land, and containing by chemical analysis 66 per cent. of starch, is about two-thirds the value of corn or rye for feeding stock, or, "*horresco referens*," for making whiskey, and will command one dollar per bushel in the market.

The juice as pressed out by the mill should run through cloths fastened over the receiving tubs to clear it of all trash.

To Clarify the Juice.—Put the juice in the largest boiler, nearly filling it, and start a gentle fire under it, and put the juice to simmering—not boiling—and keep it so about thirty minutes, until clarified. This is to be effected by administering some alkali in solution.

The best alkali for this purpose is the super carbonate of soda. Put one heaping teaspoonful in a pint of water, dissolve it, and pour it into the boiler of simmering juice, stir it up, and a violent effervescence takes place, rising four inches high, and finally settling in a thick greenish scum all over the surface of the juice. Skim this off, and repeat the process every few minutes, for about thirty minutes, more or less; but stop it as soon as, but not before, all effervescence ceases.

The process will neutralize the sulphuric and phosphoric acids which abound in the Chinese sugar cane juice; and the super carb. of soda is the purest and best alkali for this purpose, as sodium, the base of the peroxyd, is lighter than water. The pressure of the mill forces out with the juice a great deal of green feculous matter, which the alkali takes hold of by the attraction of its acids, and brings to the surface as scum. These constant skimmings will soon give you a clear juice, capable of making a clear, thick acidless syrup. This use of soda I discovered in 1857 by experimenting, and experience has fully confirmed its superiority over all other alkalies.

The Louisiana and West Indian sugar planters use lime to purify the juice. It will neutralise the acids, but I doubt its purifying agency. The lime will readily unite with and neutralise the phosphoric and sulphuric acids, but are not compounds, the sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, being one, too heavy to elevate the green, woody matter to the surface? I think so, and for this reason, unless you wish to eat plaster of Paris, in mechanical solution in your syrup, do not use lime in your cane juice.

I am fortified in these views, against the use of lime to clarify and purify syrup, by Dr. Robert Battey, one of the ablest practical agricultural chemists in Georgia. He says deliberately—"Lime answers no useful purpose so far as syrup is concerned, save to neutralise the free acid which exists naturally in the cane. Lime darkens the color, and to my taste, detracts from the grateful flavor of the syrup." I regret that Dr. Battey did not go farther and give the reason why lime does not clarify. I have already suggested the specific gravity, as a base; as being too heavy, as the reason.

If soda cannot be had, have ready strong ley from green hickory ashes. This alkaline solution is the next best to that of soda, and apply it in the same way.

After the juice is both neutralized of its free acids and purified of its fecula, which may be seen and known by the cessation of effervescence and the transparency of the juice, then boil down to the syrup point.

In the absence of instruments, which cannot now be had, be sure you boil enough. It is safer to err by boiling too much than not enough. As a general guide, you have to go by eye sight, and as but a few in the South ever paid any attention to it heretofore, I will give certain general rules which should be observed.

1. Boil down until the syrup is about one-fifth of the original quantity of juice, for it is true that five gallons of juice will average one gallon of syrup.

2. Boil down until the syrup, being reduced to about one-fifth of its original quantity, will hang in flakes on the rim of the dipper as you pour it out and suspend it in the air.

3. Boil down until all water is expelled. This may be seen and known when the syrup, being reduced to about one-fifth its original juice, throws up jets some six inches high; this latter is the water escaping as steam; continue to boil until these jets cease, then strike off your syrup into tubs, and when cool barrel it.

The Barrels.—Put up your syrup in cypress barrels; white oak barrels will not hold syrup. Several large Planters put up their syrup in poplar troughs. These will hold the syrup, but the oxygen of the atmosphere will certainly, as it has done, acidify it, as it thus has so much surface to act on.

In conclusion: the Chinese sugar millet is an industrial plant of great utility to the South in these our times of trial, blockade and war. Its fodder is equal to that of corn, its seed is equal to two-thirds of corn, and its syrup nearly equal to that of sugar house molasses, yielding as many gallons of syrup per acre as the lands can pecks of corn.

Peace Convention in New York.—This is the day for the meeting in New York of the State Peace Convention. We have no disposition to discourage or belittle movements of this kind, since it will in the end probably be through such instrumentalities that Peace will be brought about. But, lest some of our readers should be overhopeful of good results, we will remind them that, if benefits do follow, it will be the first gathering of New York politicians from which good has ever come.—*Richmond Whig, 3d.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 23D N. C. REG'T, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, May 29, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Since the papers are full of the names, and the deeds of heroes, and every day brings forth new ones, I desire to add one to the long list of North Carolina's honored roll, the name of a young man who has won for himself, in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville, a high and deserved distinction among those who are acquainted with his gallant deeds, and I think it but just that pre-eminent services rendered to the country in these perilous times should be acknowledged, however humble in rank may be the one by whom the service is rendered. I allude to *Sergeant-Major Thomas F. Powell*, 23d N. C. Regiment, who acquitted himself with great gallantry in the engagements on Saturday and Sunday, May 2d and 3d. He was ever present in the thickest of the fight, cheering and urging on the men, standing by his Colonel, carrying orders with the greatest coolness and intrepidity, and in all respects gaining that promotion to which he has been highly recommended, and which he so richly merits.

I consider this a very high though just compliment, coming from a Regiment where *every private showed himself a hero.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP GREGG, VA., June 1, 1863.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons: I wish to say through your valuable columns that there was in the last fight on the Rappahannock a number of Green Backs, as they are called, on the federal government, taken from the persons of dead yankees, which our sutlers and speculators value much higher than they do our own money. In my humble opinion the authorities ought to put an end to this. I do not see why our money should be depreciated in value, for we have gained victory after victory, and by our indomitable perseverance we must gain our independence. Why then undervalue our money? It is the speculators who have been sucking the very life's blood of our beloved country and bringing us to poverty and ruin. How long, oh how long, will the present state of affairs exist? I hope it will soon stop, and let us go to work in earnest. What for? To gain money or riches? No, but an honorable independence. A MEMBER OF PENDER'S BRIGADE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SERG'T JOSEPH McRIMMON.

Queensdale is called upon to mourn the untimely fate of one of her noblest sons. Great reason indeed has she to mourn, for few there be who could fill Serg't McRimmon's place. He was a native of Robeson county, North Carolina, a member of Co. G, 18th Reg't. He volunteered his services to serve his country in April 1861 and fought through every fight the Regiment has been engaged in since its organization up to the bloody fight of Chancellorsville when he was killed by a ball through the head. Death seldom claims a higher prize or shoots his arrow at a more beloved and esteemed mark; for in his vicinity there are none but those who mourn his loss; none but those who have shed grief's briny tears for his early death, and none but those in whose affections his memory will *ever live.* He was one of a few young men who never sought distinction, he was content with his humble position. Modest and retiring in his disposition he was little known beyond his immediate neighborhood, but "surely none knew him but to love him." He loved all and in return was loved by old and young. God and his country was his watchword and he served both faithfully. He is now we hope reaping the reward for his fidelity, where the cooing of the dove is substituted for the roaring of cannon and musketry. After two years duty in camp and field he applied for a furlough for the first time and returned home a few weeks ago on a short visit and hurrying back before his time expired he met a soldier's death *with his face to the foe.* He now fills a soldier's grave in Virginia. Peace to his ashes. A——.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular communication of Craine's Creek Lodge, No. 213, held on the 16th of May 1863, the undersigned having been appointed to draw up some resolutions in regard to the death of DUNCAN McDUGALD, a member of this Lodge and a private in Capt. Wicker's Co., 30th Reg't N. C. T., who died in December 1862, of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., while nobly defending his country, offer the following:

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the loss of our much esteemed brother, we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of an all-wise and ever gracious Providence.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we not only lose a devoted and good Mason, but the neighborhood in which he lived loses a valuable and worthy citizen, his family a kind, provident and affectionate member, and the country at large a brave and noble defender.

Resolved, That we sympathise with the family of our deceased brother in their sore bereavement.

Resolved, That in respect to our deceased brother's memory we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

Unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed.

B. W. SPIVEY,
I. H. ROWAN,
H. R. JOHNSON, W. M.

JAMES M. COLE, Sec'y.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale
IN ROBESON COUNTY.

THE undersigned as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Drake, dec'd, will on Tuesday the 30th June (inst.,) expose to sale at public Auction between six and seven hundred acres of very valuable LAND. These lands are adjacent to the lands of John McNair, McLauchlins and others.

The sale will take place at the late residence of John Drake, dec'd.

Terms of Sale:—A credit of six months will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser. WM. A. ROGERS, Ex'r.

June 1, 1863. 35*ts

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.
William W. Brown, Administrator of James R. Brown, dec'd, against John C. Brown, Daniel P. Brown, Joseph W. Brown, William W. Brown, Jr., Joshua Williamson and wife Julia Ann, James P. Watters and wife Isly, Arch'd M. Baker and wife Elizabeth P.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dan'l P. Brown, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.
35*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.
David McKeller and wife Mary K. McKeller and Alex. McMillan, against James McMillan, Adm'r of Alex. McMillan, and Arch'd McMillan.
Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.
35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.
William Bracey, Administrator of John Bracey, dec'd, vs. James Bracey, Samuel Bracey, Alexander Bracey, Elijah Williams and wife Martha, William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Evander McCormick and wife Susan, Queen Britt and wife Martha, Elizabeth Trawick, and John Lewis.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Queen Britt and wife Martha, and Elizabeth Trawick, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.
35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers to the 1st inst. contain little news of interest. The Vicksburg *furore* has died out. The following is a fair sample of the Herald's dispatches as to the situation there:—

"A Murfreesboro' dispatch of the 28th, says, reports from highly respectable sources represent that Grant, since Sunday, has made something like a general attack upon the rebel works at Vicksburg, and failed to carry them; that he had thereupon concluded that the place was too strong to be taken by assault, and had opened a terrible and sustained fire upon it with his artillery. Johnston had not yet attacked Grant, but was still collecting forces. He had managed to send word to the garrison that if they would hold out for fifteen days he would raise the siege with an army of 100,000 men. He also said he would do this if he abandoned every other point in his department. It was not supposed the city could hold out possibly longer than to-day. Parties who entered our lines to-day, from the South, report that Breckinridge and Caruthers' divisions, of Bragg's army, were on their way South."

The Herald says editorially:—

"On the whole, considering the defensive position, it (the South) has at least equal strength with the North for this campaign. Pemberton, according to our latest intelligence, will be able to hold out in that stronghold ten days or a fortnight, until Johnston, with his army, raises the siege and engages Grant in battle. Johnston is rapidly receiving reinforcements from all quarters at Canton, a central point on the railroad. Grant is being reinforced too, some down the Mississippi, which land at Haines's Bluff, on the enemy's left flank, and some up the Mississippi, landing at Warrenton, on the enemy's right flank.

"It is thus reduced to a question of speed and numbers between the opposing forces, complicated with the strength of the fortress and Grant's tactics in the approaching great battle. The rebels cannot afford to lose Vicksburg; but if they succeed there, by concentrating the victorious army at Chattanooga it will be an easy matter to clear out Tennessee. Johnston was only prevented from dealing Rosecrans a heavy blow by Grant's landing at Port Gibson and attacking Vicksburg in the rear. Lee, with heavy reinforcements, is about to move into Pennsylvania, and Stuart, with 15,000 cavalry, is behind the Rappahannock. What is their destination? But Hooker, whose army is twice as large as General Lee's, must first be whipped.

One cool, sagacious head at Richmond, seems to direct all the movements on the Southern chess board of the war. What kind of a head, and what head, makes the counter moves at Washington?"

Retaliation.—Burnside has notified Bragg, by flag of truce, that he will hang all rebel officers in his hands in case the rebels retaliate for the hanging of two spies in his department.

Foreign.—Foreign news is to the 20th. The only item of interest is the following:—

In the British House of Lords the Marquis Clanricarde denounced the seizure of British vessels by United States cruisers, as a violation of the law of nations, and complained of the procedure by the United States prize courts.

Lord Russell defended the course of the American Government, and said all their communications showed they fully respected international law and desired to act accordingly.

The law officers of the crown in all cases of complaint, reported there was no rational ground of objections to the decisions of the U. S. prize courts. He thought the blockade runners, when they lost a vessel, demanded redress with all the airs of injured innocence. He denied that the Alabama was fitted out with the cognizance of the British Government.

Earl Derby fully concurred with Lord Russell, and thought that every allowance ought to be made for the provocation.

From Kinston.—KINSTON, June 1.—Editors State Journal:—I learn that three Abolitionist Regiments, nine months men, will be mustered out of the service at Newbern this week. The Yankees are reported as being about 15,000 strong at Newbern, Washington and Morehead city. I met with an exile from Newbern last night, who informs me that our forces under Gen. Hill did, in fact, kill one Yankee Colonel by the name of Jones, and 25 other Abolitionist thieves in the skirmish at Batchelor's Creek last week. He says that the death of Jones caused quite a gloom to prevail over the Yankee wigwam at Newbern, when the news of his death reached town. They fired big guns and displayed other demonstrations of sorrow over the remains of the fallen thief and robber. This man Jones has been the ringleader of all the Yankee raids and thieving expeditions that have taken place through this section of country since the fall of Newbern.

Since writing the above, two more Yankee prisoners, under escort, arrived here this morning. They were captured near Swansboro' on yesterday, by Captain Harris's Company of the 63d N. C. cavalry.

Col. Duncan K. McRae.—A late Paris letter in the New York World says:—

"The Confederate financial agents are greatly relieved by the arrival of the special agent sent out to sign the bonds issued for the late loan. The dilemma occasioned by the non-arrival of Mr. McRae was becoming awkward. Mr. Slidell's "countersign" was not sufficient to render the bonds negotiable in the market.

North Carolina, through its agent, Mr. White, is asking for a cotton loan of $1,500,000, on the same basis as the confederate loan."

Randolph County.—At the request of a citizen of Randolph and in justice to the people of that county, we publish the following statement showing the number of men she has furnished for the service and her representation in some of the important battles in Virginia:

Companies from the county of Randolph in the late fight: 1 company in the 3d Reg't; 1 company in the 5th Reg't; 3 companies in the 22d Reg't; 1 company in the 38th Reg't; 2 companies in the 46th Reg't: 1 company in the 52d Reg't; 35 men in the 54th Reg't; 30 men in the 6th Reg't; 20 men in the 21st Reg't.

The full amount of men furnished for the Confederate army is near 1,500 who are in active service—about 200 in the State Salt Works, and about 40 procuring Saltpetre. There are not more than 100 deserters in said county.

Randolph had four companies in the battle of Seven Pines and six in the battles before Richmond. In fact, she has been represented on almost every battle field in Virginia since the commencement of the war. All the people of Randolph want is simple justice.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Gen. Pemberton.—JACKSON, May 30.—The Mississippian of this morning publishes a speech made by Gen. Pemberton after three repulses of the enemy. It is as follows:

Soldiers! You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg. When the last pound of beef, bacon and flour, the last grain of corn, the last cow and hog and horse and dog shall have been consumed, and the last man shall have perished in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg!

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—The Petersburg Express says that the Chinese Sugar Cane Seed are, next to Okra seed, the best known substitute for coffee.

WAR NEWS.

From Vicksburg.—JACKSON, Miss. June 3.—The siege of Vicksburg, so far, is very encouraging. The enemy has been repulsed, with immense slaughter, in every attempt to storm our works. Grant will be compelled to raise the siege in a few days. It is reported he is returning to Grand Gulf. Storming of the works looked for within the next 48 hours.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 30th ult. claims to have captured 5000 prisoners at Young's Point. It says the news from Vicksburg is not stimulating. The slaughter on the Federal part is not so large as reported. The place is closely invested, and no apprehension is felt as to the result. Confidence is felt in regard to the result at Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 3.—All quiet at Vicksburg yesterday. No firing yesterday. Grant is evidently making preparations for a movement in some direction.

JACKSON, June 4th.—Interesting details of Thursday's fight at Vicksburg are coming on. Grant used cotton bales for movable breastworks in his attack. Pemberton mounted 200 pounders, and directed his fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy. Official dispatches state the enemy's loss at 40,000. Our entire loss, including the action at Baker's Creek, is 5,000.

Confidence in Pemberton, since his answer to Grant, is fully restored. No fears are felt in regard to the result, either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

Heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburg all day. Nothing reliable from there since Sunday. The weather is cloudy and it is *raining slightly.*

MOBILE, June 4.—Gen Johnston has commenced to advance from Canton towards Vicksburg, via Yazoo. His army is in splendid condition and spirits buoyant.

From Port Hudson—Reported Victory.—JACKSON, June 4.—A courier reports that Kirby Smith had crossed to Port Hudson on Sunday. The enemy's gunboats made a furious assault, and sunk one steamer, drowning 700 men.

The seige of Port Hudson will be raised. There is no doubt felt in regard to the result.

MOBILE, June 4.—Refugees at Pascagoula report another brilliant victory at Port Hudson. It is said that Banks' loss is enormous.

The Enemy Repulsed from Bluffton, S. C.—CHARLESTON, June 4.—An official dispatch from Gen. W. S. Walker, at Pocotaligo, reports that the enemy fired the town of Bluffton to day. Our forces engaged them and prevented their further advance. A later dispatch from Lieut. Col. Johnston, to Gen. Walker, says: We are now in Bluffton, which place is in flames. The enemy have retired. No one hurt on our side.

In the raid on Combahee, S. C., the enemy carried away about 1000 negroes, and destroyed nearly a million dollars worth of property.

From Tullahoma.—RICHMOND, June 4.—Official information received here induces the belief that active operations are about to be renewed in Tennessee. Rosecranz's demonstrations within the last few days indicate that he is about to make an advance. It is, however, impossible to say whether he meditates a *bona fide* attack or is only threatening to deter us from sending reinforcements to Vicksburg.—*Examiner.*

Evacuation of the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, June 4.—From information received in this city yesterday morning there can be no doubt that the Peninsula has been evacuated by the Yankees. On Monday afternoon several large transports came up the York river to West Point, and on Tuesday morning they departed, taking with them the force at that point. Later news from below states that Yorktown has also been evacuated, and the supposition is that the whole force has been withdrawn and sent round to the Potomac to reinforce Hooker.—*Dispatch.*

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
County Court Clerk's Office, May 20, 1863.
Thomas Gibson, Administrator of Duncan M. Carmichael, dec'd, vs. Effy Carmichael and others.
Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Hugh G. Lucas and Sarah his wife, John Carmichael, Hugh Carmichael and Archibald Carmichael, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of July A. D., 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of Richmond County Court, at Office in Rockingham, May 20, 1863.
35*6wpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

GLORIOUS NEWS!
☞IMPORTANT INFORMATION!
☞IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!
☞IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!!
☞IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!!!
Read! Read!! Read!!!

ANY young lady or gentleman sending us their name and address shall receive a circular by first return of mail which will convey to them some valuable information—information which may be of $10,000 value to them. Address (inclosing stamps to prepay return postage,) TERRY & CO.,
No. 24, Masonic Hall Building,
Rockingham, N. C.
May 29. 33*2tipd

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter. W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.
23-itAl

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting. DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.
DAVID ANDERSON & CO.
Jan. 19 95-itf

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Agents for the Steamer Kate McLaurin.
OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY JAS. C. SMITH & CO
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
May 4, 1863. 26-i18tpd

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1863.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

We have just received and to day begin to use a lot of printing paper at so very large an increase over the last previous price as to oblige us to change our terms of subscription. This last increase of price will add to our annual expenses, for the single item of paper, about $6,000. And how long before there will be another increase in the price of paper we cannot tell, the present being the fourth advance in fifteen months. Of course we cannot afford to lose $6,000 by continuing to print the paper at the recent prices. We must either increase prices or reduce the size of the paper. To the half sheet system we have a strong repugnance; but in anticipation of such a rise in the price of paper we have been endeavoring to purchase an additional supply of the smaller sized type we use, so as to be able to reduce the size of the paper one-fifth without diminishing the quantity of reading matter in it. In this we have not succeeded. There is no other alternative than to increase the price of subscription, which will be, on and after this date, $6 a year for the Semi Weekly, and $4 a year for the Weekly Observer.

Money received by mail will be credited at the new prices, but will be promptly returned to any one who may be dissatisfied therewith.

Single copies of the paper will be sold at 10 cents.

June 1, 1863.

VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.—We have been fortunate in receiving in the latest time the Atlanta Intelligencer containing the highly important news from the above points which will be found under the proper head. The slaughter of the yankees at Vicksburg has been awful, and all their assaults have been repelled, but its final capture is not impossible, though highly improbable. The yankees have great facilities for reinforcing.

The glorious news from Port Hudson comes from New Orleans, and as it confirms previous Confederate statements, seems entitled to belief. The reported emeute in New Orleans is scarcely reliable.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.—It will be seen by the annexed papers that the Confederate Government has dismissed the British Consul at Richmond, first placing him in a predicament in which he was compelled formally to recognize or to refuse to recognize the Government—or rather the predicament was one of his own making, the Government availing itself of it to do what many think ought to have been done long ago. At the outset of the revolution various Consuls of foreign nations were found within the Confederate States. They had been admitted as such by the United States, and recognized only the United States. Their presence was useful to the Confederacy as well as to the foreign governments they represented; and, as it was not reasonable to expect those governments to recognize us until we had shown an ability to maintain our independence, President Davis very properly permitted them to continue the exercise of Consular functions. Two years of successful war has, however, made it eminently proper that these officers should know that the United States can no longer confer authority here, and so President Davis has made an indiscretion of one the occasion to teach all—for we take it for granted that all foreign Consuls will be similarly notified. This may not be well received in Europe, but it appears to us to be right, and we owe nothing to any European government, however much some of their people may sympathize with us:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
RICHMOND, 5th June, 1863. }

Sir: The President of the Confederate States has been informed that, in consequence of your assuming to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on matters occurring in the State of Mississippi, you were requested to submit to this Departm't your consular commission, as well as any other authority held by you, to act in behalf of her Majesty's Government, before further correspondence could be held with you as British Consul for the Port of Richmond. He has further been informed that you have not acceded to this request, and that, in disregard of the legitimate authority of this Government, you have again lately corresponded as Her Majesty's Consul for this port with the Secretary of War of the Confederate States. The President considers it as inconsistent with the respect which it is his office to enforce towards this Government, that you should any longer be permitted to exercise the functions or enjoy the privileges of a Consul in these Confederate States. He has consequently thought proper, by the letters patent of which I enclose you a copy, to revoke the exequatur heretofore granted to you, and to make public these letters patent. I have the honor to be, your obd't serv't,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

GEORGE MOORE, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Richmond Va.

Letters Patent, revoking Exequatur of George Moore, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Richmond.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, George Moore, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, (duly recognized as such by the Exequatur issued by a former Government, which was, at the time of the issue, the duly authorized agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia,) did recently assume to act as Consul for a place other than the city of Richmond, and a State other than the State of Virginia, and was, thereupon, on the 20th day of February 1863, requested by the Secretary of State to submit to the Department of State his Consular commission, as well as any other authority he may have received to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, before further correspondence could be held with him as Her Majesty's Consul at the port of Richmond, and whereas the said George Moore has lately, without acceding to said request, entered into correspondence as Her Majesty's Consul with the Secretary of War of these Confederate States, thereby disregarding the legitimate authority of this Government.

These, therefore, are to declare, that I do no longer recognize the said George Moore as her Britannic Majesty's Consul in any part of these Confederate States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the Consuls of Great Britain. And I do wholly revoke and annul any exequatur heretofore given to the said George Moore by the Government which was formerly authorized to grant such exequatur as agent of the State of Virginia, and do declare the said exequatur to be absolutely *null* and *void* from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the Confederate States of America to be herewith affixed.

{ L. S. } Given under my hand this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

[Signed] J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

THE RELATIONS OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.—We have received a communication from the army complaining of several matters in which the feelings if not the rights of privates have been wantonly outraged by officers. Besides that the communication is anonymous, it states incidents which would probably lead, if published, only to further annoyances and indignities to the private. Wherefore we decline to publish it.

But there is one of the catalogue of complaints that we fear is so common in the army that it will bear a remark without the fear that it will expose any particular private or even those in any particular camp, to the suspicion of having made it. We mean the habit some officers indulge in of cursing the privates. To say nothing of the vile habit of cursing generally, we cannot understand how an officer can permit himself to curse those who, from the highest motives that can actuate a citizen, have placed themselves temporarily in a position in which they cannot resent an indignity that would scarcely be offered to them if they had remained out of the service, and that would probably have been promptly and effectually punished if it had been so offered. It may not be just to impeach the courage of one who thus insults another that cannot resent, but it is certainly a cowardly act. We all know that the privates in this war are a different class of men from those in ordinary wars. If there could be any necessity for or propriety in cursing the common soldiers who generally fill the ranks of armies, there can be none—no excuse for it—in the case of the patriotic citizens who have in this war rushed into the ranks in defence of their country, many of whom are of higher social position at home than the officers who command and curse them.

Perhaps the worst effects of the indulgence in this vile habit will manifest themselves after the war is over. Men who have been thus insulted are not likely to forget it; and many will be the enmities and the personal collisions when the private soldier becomes a free man again and regains the right to show the upstart tyrant that he is not to be cursed with impunity.

SORGHUM VS COTTON.—A letter from Brandon, Geo., says that more Chinese sugar cane than Cotton has been planted in that region this Spring. This is right. Wheat crops and fruit very fine.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—Our readers have already been informed, that John N. Irvin of Rockingham county, who was taken as a conscript in April 1862, hired a substitute in July 1862, and was unconditionally discharged. That Congress subsequently passed a law, Sept. 1862, making all men of the age of the substitute himself liable to conscription. Under this law, Irvin was again conscribed in March last, and made application for a writ of habeas corpus, under which, on the 9th of April, Chief Justice Pearson ordered him to be discharged, stating in his opinion that the law of Sept. 1862 did not embrace in its terms *substitutes* among those liable to conscription, and that "a decent respect for our law-makers forbids the Court from adopting a construction which leads to the conclusion that it was the intention by the use of general words, to include within the operation of the act, substitutes who were already bound for the war; not for the purpose of effecting them, but for the indirect purpose of reaching parties who had furnished substitutes, and in that was asserting a power which is at least doubtful, and certainly involves repudiation, and a want of good faith."

Thereupon Irvin was again discharged. But the Secretary of War, seeming not to entertain that "decent respect" for either the law-makers or the law-expounders, ordered Irvin to be taken a third time as a conscript. An officer and three armed men were dispatched from the conscript camp at Raleigh, who arrested and carried him to the camp, where he was assigned to duty in the 7th Reg't, now in Virginia. His counsel, A. J. Boyd, Thos. Settle, and J. H. Dillard, thereupon presented to Gov. Vance a certified copy of all the documents relating to the case, respectfully asking the Governor to "sustain the civil authority of North Carolina by demanding the surrender of the said Irvin, if compatible with his Excellency's sense of duty."

The following is a copy of the discharge granted to Irvin when his substitute was accepted:—

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

I do hereby certify, that John N. Irvin, of Rockingham county, a conscript in 69th regiment, Maj Powell commanding, having furnished an able bodied man, well clothed, in the person of Solomon A Gephart, not liable to military duty, who has been accepted by me for the war, as his substitute, has this day been discharged from the service under the law and orders regulating the same.

PETER MALLETT, Major Commanding.

It seems to us that no fair minded man can doubt that this is an unconditional and final discharge from service during the war. It was doubtless an oversight of the War Department itself to grant an unconditional discharge, arising, probably, from the idea that there would be no necessity for extending the conscript age beyond 35, as it then was. But surely the Secretary should not make Irvin a victim of his own blunder, by annulling a solemn contract which Congress had formally authorised him to make with Irvin.

It will be seen that a case will be made before the Supreme Court this week, upon which we shall soon have a conclusive decision.

PARTIES.—Some months ago sundry gentlemen met in Raleigh to organize a party. They adopted a platform and issued an address, but the people of North Carolina have no inclination for domestic strife while a foreign foe is on their soil, and the party—we were about to say died, but it never breathed. We are sorry to see that another effort is to be made to organize a party. The pretext for the first attempt was something done or not done by our North Carolina Legislature. The pretext now is something that has been done over in Virginia. It seems that there has been an election for Governor over there, and the people most obstinately refused to vote for a man named Munford, though the Richmond Enquirer, the Richmond Sentinel, and others of that sort had ordered them to do so. Munford did not get enough votes to have the number stated in the newspapers, whereat not only the Enquirer and the other Virginia partisan organs are enraged, but some of the same sort in North Carolina are mightily stirred up. Munford was beaten, they say, because he was in old times a Democrat and a Secessionist; and Mr. Flournoy, who was also a candidate, they say, in the language of the Wilmington Journal, "was supported avowedly as a Whig or anti-secessionist, and no doubt secured a solid vote, for the party that so supported him was fully organized." Therefore, is it indignantly demanded by the Journal—"Is it not evident that there will be—there *must* be—yea, there OUGHT to be, some counter-organization to hold this arrogant arrangement in check?"

This question of course was not addressed to us, but to those with whom the Journal acted in former times, and "*with whom* (it says,) *its connection has never been dissolved.*" But we take the liberty of answering it nevertheless, and we think we speak the sentiments of the great body of the people of this State, of those with whom we once acted and of those with whom the Journal acted and still acts, when we say that there will *not* be, must *not* be, ought *not* to be, any partisan organizations here at least while the war lasts. If the grievances alleged as lately perpetrated in Virginia existed, what have we to do with them here? But they do not exist there. We read the Virginia newspapers carefully, and the only papers which busied themselves with the election were those which supported Mr. Munford. How the people talked and felt, of course we do not know, but we know how they voted and the result proves that Mr. Flournoy was not run as a party candidate, and that he did not receive the solid vote of the old anti-secession party or any thing at all approaching it. A plain statement of indisputable facts will show this. What was known as the anti-secession party in Virginia was composed of very near two thirds of the voters. The secession party was made up of the other third. In the late election three persons were voted for, viz: Geo. W. Munford and William Smith, secessionists in old times, and Thos. S. Flournoy, an old Union man. General Smith has been elected. Now, we should like to know how one-third of the voters, divided as between two candidates, could have elected Gen. Smith, if the other two-thirds had cast a "solid vote" for Mr. Flournoy? Unless the Journal can make this plain to the people, we fear that its party will be another "still-born party."

SPECULATING IN BREADSTUFFS.—The Richmond Whig mentions "a movement said to be now on foot to engross and hoard up the bulk of the new wheat crop in the hands of a few avaricious speculators upon the necessities of the government and the people." If such a movement be really on foot, the Government Commissaries have it in their power to make it a very profitless operation to the speculators, for they can impress the wheat for government use; and of course if they did their duty they would impress that belonging to the speculators before they touched that of producers and of dealers who only have a reasonable supply on hand at any one time. By the way, there was at least one very hard case in the seizure of the flour stored in the public warehouse in this town a few weeks ago. Some 10 or 15 barrels of it belonged to a soldier in the army, and was sent from his farm, in his absence, to his commission merchant in this town to sell for him. As we have heretofore shown, the 798 bbls. seized were held in small lots by many persons, who had bought it in their regular business at about double the price allowed for it by the government. Each case was therefore a hard one, but this of the soldier peculiarly so.

CAUTION.—We learn that several deserters from the army have recently been lurking in the woods on Deep River near Carbonton and the Gulf, who pretended to be soldiers looking for conscripts and deserters. They had Mississippi rifles in their hands, which led many to believe their story, and to give them a meal on application. The citizens routed them a few days ago, but unfortunately failed to catch any of them. They have since been heard of between Egypt and Lockville. The people should be on their guard against supplying such persons with anything to eat, and should unite, as the Deep River gentlemen did, in efforts to capture them.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

The following dispatch from Jackson is the latest news by telegraph from Vicksburg:—

"JACKSON, June 5.—There is not even a rumor to-day either from Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Heavy firing continues at the former, and last night it was terrific."

The latest news by mail comes to us to-day in the following letter from Jackson to the Mobile Advertiser:

JACKSON, May 29.—The principal fighting at Vicksburg has lulled, and the enemy has fallen back and commenced fortifying among the hills in parallel lines with those of Pemberton. His assaults on the Vicksburg works have been terribly disastrous. More of the enemy have been slaughtered before the Vicksburg trenches than in any other battle of the war, being from 20 to 30,000. This is a great number of men to be put *hors du combat* in a single battle, for in this estimate I do not mean to include the enemy's losses at Grand Gulf, Raymond, Jackson, Baker's Creek or Big Black; nor do I make the statement without the most careful inquiry. Suffice it that my information is correct.

I telegraphed you that Vicksburg was closely besieged. At the time I did so, the enemy had command (and yet have) of the Mississippi river in his front, above and below the city, of the Yazoo river to Snyder's Bluff, where his right wing rested, of the Big Black river to the Southern Railroad bridge, where his left wing rested; his Northern base of operations at Synder's Bluff, his Southern base of operations at Grand Gulf. The Big Black and Yazoo rivers flow from northern Mississippi in a Southwesterly direction; the Yazoo discharges into the Mississippi a few miles above Vicksburg, and the Big Black at Grand Gulf, some 30 miles below. The enemy had massed his army—100,000 men—on a line from the bridge to the bluff, a distance of some twenty miles, being from river to river, while his gunboats and pickets held the rivers.

I have furthermore stated, that reasonable fears were entertained for the safety of Vicksburg, and although the face of affairs has in a great measure changed, I see no good reason for an abandonment of those fears. True, the enemy have assaulted the works, and have encountered an extraordinary amount of slaughter, so great as to deter them for a while, at least, from a similar experiment; but they are still in front of our intrenchments, with an army believed to number 70,000 effective men. They have fallen back and commenced a series of fortifications parallel with those in their front, and communication with Vicksburg yet remains cut off, and can only be had by such means as it would be impolitic for me to mention. A want of water of necessity compels the enemy to fall back on the Big Black, which he has done, and he can only supply himself by hauling. Here his lines assume a convex form, having wheeled his left round on the Mississippi river, and unless well protected by salients, his flanks are of necessity exposed. The same want of water prevails from here to the Big Black. In dry weather the creeks dry up, there are few springs, and I have never yet seen a well—all are cisterns which do not furnish but a bare supply for the families who sunk them. Now until the way shall be cleared by driving off the enemy, it is impossible either to throw supplies or reinforcements into Vicksburg.

The enemy is evidently sick of the fight, and prefers to adopt the slow method of besieging and starving out the garrison. Sickness will exist in his camps to an alarming extent, but we must remember that the garrison of Vicksburg will suffer also. I hope that, in making these statements, I will not be considered an alarmist. I am, however, sanguine of ultimate success, and hope for the best, but the truth might as well be told first as last. Unless Vicksburg is relieved it must ultimately fall.

The movements of Gen. Johnston and others it is improper in me to mention, but from them I draw the most cheering inferences. The garrison of Vicksburg is better supplied than I at first supposed; for the planters, on the appearance of the enemy, drove most all of their hogs, sheep and cattle into the city, and also sent in 400 wagon loads of corn, which is an invaluable help at this time.

The movements of Grant show his consciousness in the strength of numbers, and his quick movements misled those high in authority, while it is believed he has received orders to take Vicksburg if he has to sacrifice his entire army.

Gov. Pettus and Gen. Johnston have issued a joint appeal to the people of Mississippi to volunteer, as ninety days' troops, as cavalry or infantry. There is no time for procrastination; they have but one choice—fight or give up to the yankees.

THE REPORTED GREAT VICTORY AT PORT HUDSON.

Elsewhere is a dispatch from Mobile stating on the authority of New Orleans refugees that our troops had gained a great victory at Port Hudson, which is besieged as Vicksburg is. The Atlanta Intelligencer this morning brings us the following somewhat confused but most gratifying account of the affair, (copied we presume from the Mobile Advertiser.) The "prisoners" spoken of as leaving New Orleans and bringing this news to Mobile, we suppose to be "registered enemies" shipped by Banks' orders:—

From the Atlanta, Ga. Intelligencer, June 5th.

We give the following particulars of the assault made by the yankees on our fortifications at Port Hudson. The news, thus far, is satisfactory. We have the greatest confidence in our Generals commanding at Port Hudson.

The N. O. Era publishes a letter from its correspondent "on board the steamer St. Maurice, Bayou Sara, May 23d." It says:

"Gen. Banks and staff are here, and the army is rapidly coming up. Every one is jubilant, and confident of victory at Port Hudson."

The writer thus exults over the progress of Grant towards Vicksburg, and his great success on the route.

With this preface, we give what news the prisoners bring. They state that the yankee troops had made two desperate assaults, which were repulsed with immense slaughter. When ordered to make the third assault, they refused and swore they would "not be led into a slaughter pen." Four of the Abolition Generals were seriously wounded, whose names we were unable to ascertain, with the exception of Gen. Stafford, who was shot through both legs.

Gen. Grover, it is also stated, was killed. Some parts of these rumors are hardly credible; such as that, of all the men taken by Banks into the fight, only 3000 escaped.

Gen. Banks's entire staff was captured.

Of one negro regiment which made the assault, 600 were killed. We learn that our gallant Gen. Gardner had given orders to take no negro soldiers prisoners.

A rumor was prevalent on our streets that the firemen of New Orleans had raised a riot there, and had not only whipped the yankee troops, but that Gen. Bowen, the yankee commander, had been killed; also, that the firemen had fired nearly the whole of the Third district.

This, however, as much as we wish it to be so, requires confirmation.

Later and Confirmatory.—The following is a copy of a hasty note written at New Orleans just before the boat containing the prisoners left the wharf. It is from a gentleman of high character:

"NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1863.—Tremendous fight at Port Hudson on the 27th. Yankees driven back with a loss of 3000 killed and wounded. Gen. Sherman, (since reported dead,) Neal Dow, Chapin, and Nickerson, wounded. General Payne killed. Negroes, to use the language of an aid of Gen. Sherman to R. Evans, "massacred."

"They held our outworks for two hours, but the 15th Connecticut and 26th New Hampshire caught the infection and the whole concern broke and fled. They report the U. S. sloop of war Richmond sunk; some say it was another vessel. This is their own version. Banks not in the fight. All under the direction of Sherman. He was brought here last night. Registered enemies will apparently be left alone for a while."

Grierson's Command Reported Captured.—JACKSON, Miss., June 4.—A report, which is very generally believed, says that Grierson's command has been captured by our forces at Woodville, Mississippi.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD.—The report of the President, Col. Wm. Johnston, to the late annual meeting of this Company shows that it has shared fully in the prosperity of railroads generally. Its year's receipts were $641,520 76. Expenses $189,334 21, leaving a net profit of $452,186 55, out of which $80,000 of debt and $162,742 of dividends have been paid, and 1000 bales of cotton and 40 negroes purchased at a cost of $128,211. The cotton is held as a means to procure rolling stock, &c., after the blockade is raised. The road and rolling stock are much deteriorated.

This road has done much work gratuitously for benevolent and patriotic purposes, and the government transportation has been at $200,000 below regular rates.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—On Tuesday night last a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Jas. Dawson, which extended to and destroyed his dwelling and all the outhouses, and the dwelling and outhouses of Thos. D. Walker, Esq. (owned by Rev. A. P. Repiton,) and the stables and a negro house on the lot of Mr. Repiton, adjoining. There was not much furniture in either house, the families being out of town. Mr. Dawson's loss is estimated at $7000 to $8000, and Mr. Repiton's at $10,000 or $11,000, with insurance on the latter of $5,000.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 2d and 3d have been received at Richmond.

The War in Mississippi.—The New York Times has letters from Mississippi giving detailed accounts of Grant's operations from the capture of Jackson to the 24th ult. Up to the time when Grant reached the works at Vicksburg he reports 5 victories, in which Grant lost 8000 killed and wounded, and the rebels 6000 killed and wounded and 6000 prisoners. In one of these battles, that at Edwards' Depot (Champion Hill the yankees call it) a great charge was made by the yankees, in which the 24th Iowa, "made up largely of clergymen," was almost annihilated. And a regiment of Georgia rebels *was* annihilated, "five-sixths of them being killed where they stood, refusing to retreat or to be made prisoners." Another Georgia regiment, Colonel and all, "came in and surrendered."

On the 20th ult. the first assault on Vicksburg was made by Gen. Blair's division, three brigades. The assault only occupied 20 minutes, going in and coming out; yankee loss 800. The 21st and 22d were given up to cannonading, the rebels taking no notice of that sort of fighting. On the 23d another assault was made. Half an hour was devoted to this, in which time the yankees lost 2500. One General was mortally wounded; and any number of Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants killed or wounded. The correspondent says they have thus discovered that Vicksburg can't be taken by fighting, and so on that day (24th) they "sent for spades, and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburg will be done more by digging than charging."

The latest news received at Washington from Vicksburg is to the 29th ult. "There is no change in the state of affairs, but the prospects of Gen. Grant are still encouraging." The rebel batteries had sunk the gunboat Cincinnati, and 15 to 40 of her crew killed, drowned and wounded. She was a powerful vessel.

From Port Hudson, the latest yankee dates are to the 24th. On the 23d, there had been a battle on Port Hudson Plains, lasting nine hours. The rebels were driven into the entrenchments, with terrible loss. Yankee loss 12 killed, 56 wounded. Port Hudson was expected to fall next day. Gen. Pemberton was reported to have been hanged by his own troops.

A Row in Illinois.—Burnside has prohibited the circulation of the N. Y. World and Chicago Times. The office of the latter has been seized and publication forbidden. A Judge has been appealed to, and if he does not interfere the people are expected to resist the military and have the Times printed.

Politics.—More meetings and resolutions against Lincoln are reported in New York. The Peace Convention was to meet on the 3d, and the Herald advises peaceable citizens to keep out of the streets, as the Government intended to look after the Convention.

A Vallandigham meeting had been held in Philadelphia. Baltimore, on the contrary, congratulated Lincoln on exiling him.

Exchanges.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Herald has the following about the trouble regarding the exchange of prisoners of war:

"In relation to a stoppage of further exchanges, I learn the following facts: The course taken by the Confederate authorities in retaining all of the officers of Col. Streight's command, and two other officers, to be put to death, on alleged retaliation for the execution of two spies by order of Gen. Burnside, has, for the present, suspended all exchanges of officers, and all Confederate officers now in our hands will be retained.

The Confederate Congress passed an act sentencing to death all United States officers who were captured while in command of or in company with armed negroes. Under this act Col. Streight's officers are demanded by Gov. Shorter, of Alabama.

Complications in exchange of officers will now probably arise which will make it desirable for our officers to sell their lives dearly to avoid capture. If they are apprehended they are threatened with either indefinite imprisonment or death.

Exchanges of enlisted men are going on, and will continue so."

Gen'l Rosecrans has ordered all officers of the rebel army now held as prisoners, and who may hereafter be captured in battle, to be placed in close confinement and strongly guarded. None will be paroled or exchanged.

It is stated in New York, on the authority of an officer just arrived from Washington, that Gen. Hooker's headquarters are at Alexandria, and that his army has fallen back to the heights of Centreville.

Over 1,250 Yankee soldiers at Newbern, N. C., re-enlisted on the 28th ult., in the artillery service.

From Mexico.—The French have possession of Puebla, 23 Mexican Generals, 960 officers and 17,000 men, who surrendered with the place. The French are advancing on the city of Mexico.

From Fredericksburg.—FREDERICKSBURG, June 3.—For sometime past the indications have produced the impression in the minds of some, that Hooker's army was in motion—probably on the retrograde towards Washington. It is true that their camps immediately on the river front are unusually few and far between; but this may signify nothing more than that the army has been withdrawn farther back from the river for the purpose of contracting the lines in anticipation of an aggressive movement by Gen. Lee, or for the purpose of re-organization and discipline. Excepting, perhaps, our Commander in-Chief, who seems always to penetrate the enemy's designs, as if by instinct, or as if he had been previously furnished by his adversary with a statement, opinions amount to little more than conjecture. Of our own army I am only at liberty to say that they are in splendid condition and ready for any emergency of an offensive or defensive character. Their prestige is, that they have never been whipped, and it is the purpose of each man to contribute his best exertions to maintain it. Of those rendered *hors du combat* in the battles, 5 or 600 have already returned to their posts fit for duty. The friends and sympathisers of the soldier will be glad to learn that the army is not only better clothed than for several months past, but much better fed, though there is yet room for improvement in the latter particular.—*Cor. Rich. Whig.*

The Vandals at Tappahannock.—RICHMOND, June 5.—On Saturday last, four large gun boats anchored off the village, and immediately commenced shelling the few pickets stationed in the village. The pickets retired and the yankees landed. Then commenced a wholesale plunder, and search of every house except one in the place. The houses of neither age or sex escaped. Carried off everything they could, and destroyed such furniture as they could not take off; burned the warehouses containing government bacon, corn, &c., and carried off some negroes. The houses of females were entered, and in their presence their rooms were entered, and trunks, drawers, &c., broken open.

But the most wanton destruction of property was in the house of John A. Parker, Esq. They broke every lock, carried off bedding, chairs, his library, &c., and then cut up and destroyed every species of furniture they did not carry off. Many of the articles they threw in the river.—*Enquirer.*

The Yankee Raid on Combahee.—An official dispatch states that the enemy has entirely disappeared. We have been furnished with the following particulars:

A part of the enemy's force consisted of three companies of negroes commanded by white officers. One division landed at Fields' Point, on the plantation of Dr. R. L. Baker, just at the mouth of the Combahee river, adjoining and running into Coosaw river. This party, after burning and destroying all property on Dr Baker's plantation, proceeded cautiously along the river bank, going through the bye-paths, &c., so as to keep under shelter of their gunboats.

They afterwards visited respectively the Rice Plantations of Mr. Oliver Middleton, Mr. A. Burnett, Mr. Wm. Kirkland, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Paul, Mr. Manigault, Mr. C. T. Lowndes and Mr. W. C. Heyward. Here they came up to the pontoon bridge at Combahee Ferry, about fifty miles from this city, and burnt it. At each of the plantations visited, after pillaging what they could, they set fire to and destroyed the residences, barns and other buildings, together with such other property as they were unable to take away.

A large quantity of rice, estimated at between 8 and 10,000 bushels, on Mr. Nichols' plantation, was destroyed. The costly and extensive library of Mr. Nichols, valued at $10,000 or over, was totally consumed with his residence. Between six and seven hundred negroes, belonging principally to Mr. W. C. Heyward and Mr. Lowndes, were carried off. It is also feared that some of the overseers have been captured, as several are missing.

After destroying the pontoon bridge at the Ferry and pillaging Mr Heyward's plantation, the parties retraced their steps and made their escape.—*Chas. Courier.*

Terrible Storm.—Florida was visited with a great storm of wind and rain on the 26th ult. At Tallahassee much damage was done to houses and lots. On the coast, at St. Marks and Newport, the salt works were destroyed; six white and seven negro salt boilers were drowned; 48 mules and oxen drowned; and 40,000 bushels of salt destroyed. The troops in the coast forts suffered much and lost tents and other equipments. The yankee blockading fleet had to put to sea for safety. How far the storm extended is not yet known, but in all that section heard from the crops of corn have been lost or greatly damaged.

Rose Leaves.—Fifty cents a pound is offered for dried rose leaves by S. [illegible] Saunders, Druggist, Chapel Hill.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Mobile Tribune states that passengers from New Orleans confirm the yankee defeat at Port Hudson. Three steamers loaded with wounded had arrived at New Orleans. Gen. Sherman had his leg amputated and is since dead. The negroes and men whose terms were about to expire were put in front. The yankee loss of officers was very great.

The Mobile Advertiser has the following despatch from Jackson, June 4:

"A gentleman direct from Clinton, La., states that the Federals assaulted Port Hudson, and after four days hard fighting, Gardner routed them at every point with great slaughter.

The negroes were put in front and were shot down like dogs.

"On the last day Gardner slipped out a regiment of mounted infantry, who came charging through the Federal lines whooping and yelling. The enemy stampeded and were pursued and slaughtered dreadfully. The cold steel was freely used.

"The enemy are at Baton Rouge, and the siege of Port Hudson has been raised."

Yankees Crossing the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, June 7.—Letters from Hamilton's Crossing state that a brigade of yankees with six pieces of cannon have crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg and taken position in the vicinity of the site of the Bernard House. The movement is supposed to be a feint.

The World publishes a speech delivered at Philadelphia, before the Democratic Association, by Senator Wall of New Jersey, who declared in favor of a cessation of hostilities. Of the three alternatives, subjugation, annihilation or separation, he prefers the latter a thousand times.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you a copy of an order by our late Brigadier General, and would state that the 3d Brigade is composed of the 1st N Carolina Reg't commanded by Col. J. A. McDowell, the 3d by Lieut. Col. Thruston, and, after he was wounded by Maj. Wm. Parsley, and three Virginia Reg't's, 10th, 23d and 37th.

Respectfully, JOHN A. MORGAN,
1st Lieut and Acting Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS COLSTON'S BRIGADE, }
JOHNSTON'S DIVISION, May 29, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 12.

For reasons satisfactory to the General commanding the army, it is thought desirable that the Brigade composed of Virginians and North Carolinians should not be commanded by a Brigadier from either of these States, and I have consequently been relieved from duty with this command. While obeying this order with the alacrity becoming a soldier, I cannot suppress a natural feeling of regret at parting from the brave men, whom together with the rest of Trimble's Division, I had the honor to lead in the battle of "Chancellorsville." Soldiers of the 3d Brigade! although my connection with you has been brief, you were especially dear to me, for you were my own brigade, and under the gallant officers who immediately commanded you on that bloody field, you won for yourselves a name of which you may well be proud. Together we went through the fiery ordeal of that great battle, and to us will remain forever the satisfaction of knowing that we did our whole duty.

The loss of four successive Brigade Commanders and 591 officers and men killed and wounded in those two days is mournful, but proud evidence of the gallantry of this Brigade. I had hoped on other fields of battle to lead you in person to victory, but our official connection now ceases. Wherever the tide of war may carry us, I will always watch your career with heartfelt interest, confident that it will always lead you in the path of duty and honor.

Officers and soldiers of the 3d Brigade, I now bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. COLSTON, Brig. Gen.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at Lynchburg, Va., at General Hospital No. 1, Dec. 3d, of typhoid fever, Private Malcom Autry, of Co. C, 54th Reg't. Also, at same place, Jan'y 25th, of typhoid fever, Private John W. Jackson, of Co. C, 54th Reg't N. C. T.

Also, at Chimborazo Hospital, March 27th, of typhoid fever, Private M. J. Horne, Co. C, 54th Reg't.

ALLISON.

Soldier Killed.—Charles Lane, 27th N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, was killed near Petersburg on Friday. His regiment was on the cars going to Richmond, some of the soldiers riding on top of the box cars, he among them. Passing under a bridge he was knocked off and killed. He was from Perquimons.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 3d of June, by the Rev. Angelo A. Benton, Lieut. HENRY BENTON, of Fayetteville, to Miss EMELINE WHITAKER, daughter of Wesley Whitaker, Esq.

DIED,

In Chesterfield District, S. C., May 31, 1863, Mrs. NANCY McLAURIN, aged 87 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 8.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 90 to $1. Lard $1.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax $1.
Chickens 1 25.
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 42.
Cotton Yarn $5 to 12 50 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 65 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—$35 to $41, according to quality.
Forage—Fodder $6 per hundred; Hay $4; Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn $4 50. Wheat $8 00. Rye $7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 3 50 to 4 00; sweet 4 00.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—$1 50 to $1 75 at retail.
Salt—Sound 25.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 40 to 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 75 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $2 to 2 50.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

MUSICAL.

MR. and Misses SLOMAN, Harpists, Pianists, Vocalists and performers on the new Musical Instrument the ALEXANDRE ORGAN, will shortly visit Fayetteville, and give two Concerts. Full particulars in printed advertisements.

June 5. 35tf

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, }
JUNE 4, 1863 }

WANTED,

A GOOD practical BRASS MOULDER. Steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to
Major F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer
35-3t

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, }
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 8, 1863. }

WANTED.

HAVING received authority from the Secretary of War to increase the strength of the present Corps at this Arsenal, the undersigned will enlist fifty (50) *non conscripts* for that purpose. Those subject to conscription *need not apply.*
MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, Capt. C. S. A.
June 8. 35-2w

FOR SALE.

10 Kegs Bi Carb. SODA.
Black PEPPER.
New Orleans SYRUP.
For sale by H. McMILLAN,
June 1. 4tipd

P. TAYLOR

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

COFFEE, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Tobacco and Soap, Powder, Cooking Soda, white and col'd Spool Thread, Combs, Pins and Needles, Hats and Shoes.

One box of sundry Goods just received from Charleston. [illegible] fine cloth Cloaks for Ladies; Gentlemen's fine [illegible], Green and Black Tea.

P. TAYLOR.
June 1, 1863. 33-[illegible]

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

AS Administrator de bonis non upon the Estate of Mary Murphy, I shall sell at Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville on TUESDAY, the last day of this month—

14 shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear,

12 shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Fayetteville,

on a credit of six months for Bonds with approved security. W. B. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
June 1. [wpw] 35-ts

JAMES KYLE

HAS on hand the following GOODS, which he wants to sell this month:
Men's and Boy's Coats and Vests;
Ladies' Silk Lace Points;
Lace Edgings and Quilling;
Cotton Fringe;
Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses;
300 Pieces Wall Paper;
Inserting, Swiss and Jaconet;
Tuck and Side Combs, &c.
June 6, 1863. 35-2t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of G. W. I. Goldston, Dec'd, at June Term of Cumberland county Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the limited time prescribed by Law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the first day of JULY next, at the Store house recently occupied by the dec'd, on Hay street in the town of Fayetteville, his Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of Hardware and Cutlery, Shoes, and a small lot of Salt and other articles which may be on hand, one Carriage and Harness, &c.; and at the same time, at his residence, one mile out of town, known as the Leete place, his Household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known at sale.
G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.
June 1, 1863. 35*8t

A SOLDIER WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

THE Subscriber having served 16 months in the 38th Reg't N. C. T., and having been discharged on account of bad health, is desirous of employment to support his family. He is a House Carpenter by trade, but unable to do *heavy* work. Could carry the mail, or superintend a small number of hands, or attend to a grocery or Steward at a Hospital, &c.
A. McDONALD.
Little's Mills, N. C., June 4. 35*3tpd

A Card to the Public.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see a Card in your paper in reference to myself signed by R. A. Andrews, alleging a fraudulent transaction on my part between us. This *charge is false and maliciously* false. I can so establish it. The facts are these: I had purchased a lot of Beeves in the counties of Anson and Montgomery, intending to drive them to Fayetteville for consumption in that market, when R. A. Andrews came to my house for the purpose of buying my beeves, *representing* himself to be a Government Agent, invested with plenary authority either to buy on *Government account or press.* Having no cause at that time to suspect his representations, I sold the lot of cattle to him at *a very small profit,* for much less money to the Government or its Agent than to any private individual. He said at the time of the sale that he intended to take them to Wilmington *for the use of the Government,* but I have it from undoubted authority that he took them to Fayetteville, and butchered and retailed the beef in the Fayetteville Market on his own individual account. At the time of the first transaction between us I took his note for $1250. *Within a few days* thereafter he paid me $1100, alleging at the time neither misrepresentation nor fraud. These beef cattle I had bought on my own account, neither for the Government nor any individual, intending to realize therefrom whatever sum the market would justify.

This self-constituted Agent buys them of me, and failing to realize a satisfactory sum from his *patriotic action,* he now charges deception on me, with a view to increase his profits from my private funds. In conclusion I charge R. A. Andrews with fraud and deception—in professing to be a Government Agent to ensure to his own private means. Such men should be arrested and estopped from such operations. The mania of the day tends strongly to speculation, but when men like R. A. Andrews are permitted to assume an official position, they should be handled roughly by the legal authorities of the country and consigned to infamy by the public generally. WM. J. BOGGAN.
Clark's Creek, Montgomery Co., June 2. 35*3tpd

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE next Term will begin JULY 10th, and end DECEMBER 5th.

For Board and English Tuition, the charge will be $225, payable in advance.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

Parents desiring to enter their children the next term, should address the Rector immediately.
Raleigh, N. C., June 2. [R. S.] 34-3t

A RARE CHANCE
FOR MEN OF ENTERPRISE!

AS I wish to change my business I now offer for sale my

FOUNDRY,

with a full supply of MATERIALS for carrying on the business to a large extent, in connection with a large MACHINE SHOP with all the necessary tools.

The Steam Engine

now used for the business is in good order, and material a plenty for keeping it so for 10 years to come.

Two Extra Steam Engines,

one an entire new one;

Turning Lathes, Planeing Machines, Drill Presses, Extra Belting,

and other material too numerous to mention.

Also a lot of LUMBER and TIMBER, with a

GOOD SAW MILL attached;

Small and large Circular Saws, Whip Saws, Merticing Machine, Sash Machines,

with all the necessary Cutters to the above Machines.

For further information apply to
M. A. BAKER, Fayetteville, N. C.
June 4, 1863. 34-1m*1m

The Star Foundry and Machine Shop

IS now in full operation and will be so continued until further notice. Castings of all kinds done at the shortest notice. RAILROAD CASTINGS of all kinds, STEAM BOAT WORK, COPPER WORK and MACHINE WORK of all kinds, will receive prompt attention at the Star Foundry in Fayetteville, by
M. A. BAKER, Office on Hay St.,
Opposite the Old Wagon Yard.
June 4, 1863. 34-1m*m

NAILS! NAILS!!

WHOLESALE or retail, from 4d to 12d.
Also, 25 boxes TOBACCO.
R. MITCHELL.
June 4. 34-4t

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD NATURED NEGRO WOMAN or a CHILD about ten years old, or both. Leave at this Office a note addressed to C.
June 2. 34-4tpd

Powder! Powder!!

50 LBS. fine No. 1 RIFLE POWDER, suitable for rifles or shot guns.
Also, another supply of WRITING PAPER, of various qualities.
Also, superior SNUFF, three different popular brands.
For sale by J. W. LETT.
May 27, 1863. 33-[illegible]

WANTED TO HIRE.

5 GOOD NEGROES to work at the FAYETTEVILLE KEROSENE OIL WORKS. Those preferred who can be fed and clothed by their masters.
Apply to HENRY E. COLTON.
May 30. 34-4t

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
March 2. [illegible]

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KINSTON, May 25.

Perhaps a glance at the history of these "classic scenes" may not be uninteresting to your readers:

In 1707–1709 Palatines, French and Germans, came to North Carolina. Palatines are the people of a palatinate, a sort of country or district under the jurisdiction of a Count Palatine, a kind of magistrate under a governor, duke or king of the German States. A colony of French Huguenots, encouraged by King William of England, came to Va., and in 1707 they moved from there to Trent river in N. C., with Rybourg, their pastor, and settled.

The colony of German palatines was from Heidelburg and vicinity, on the Rhine. These people had suffered greatly from religious persecution and other troubles. They were finally driven into exile by their cruel and oppressive rulers, and receiving sympathy from Queen Anne, 6000 of them fled to England. Christopher DeGraffenreidt, a Swiss, and Lewis Mitchell wished to secure lands and make adventures in the British colonies. The lords proprietors of Carolina agreed with these men that 10,000 acres be laid off for them, in one body between the Neuse and Cape Fear, they paying 20 shillings for every hundred acres and six-pence the yearly quit-rent. The surveyor general was also instructed to lay off 100,000 acres to be reserved for them for twelve years. One of them was to receive a title when he would pay the usual price for 5000 acres, and DeGraffenreidt making the purchase was created a baron. This company having thus obtained lands now wished tenants and the German Palatines applied and were accepted. Commissioners had been appointed by the Queen to collect and receive money for the use of the Palatines, and to provide them with settlements; and with these commissioners DeGraffenreidt and Mitchell covenanted that they would transport to North Carolina 650 Palatines, and lay off for each family 250 acres, to be held five years without cost, and after that at the annual rent of twopence per acre. The Palatines were to be supplied twelve months with necessary provisions, and to be furnished gratis with tools and implements. These people had each received 20 shillings of charitable collections in England, and this money placed in charge of DeGraffenreidt and Mitchell to be returned on their arrival in Carolina.

In December 1709 they arrived at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers and erected temporary shelters, calling the place Newbern, from Berne in Switzerland where De Graffenreidt was born, and in whose service Mitchell had formerly been employed. The Palatines had reason to complain of their trustees; and DeGraffenreidt, in whose name the lands were taken up, returned to England without giving them a title for their settlements. Being in need of money, he mortgaged the lands to Thomas Pollock for 800 pounds sterling, and they passed to the heirs of that gentleman. In the meantime the colonists flourished, and some years afterwards on petition to the King, they were indemnified by a grant of 10,000 acres free of quit rents for 10 years.

Thus was Newbern settled by persecuted exiles one hundred and fifty-four years ago. But after all the changes and improvements of that long period, we find the citizens of the same town themselves driven into exile by a cruel foe,—a sad and singular instance of "history repeating itself."

Much of the ground below here possesses much historic interest. If the old legends and incidents of Eastern North Carolina were properly woven into romance, song and history, so as to amuse, interest and instruct the people, we would find our history read, sought after and applauded. There is ample material for a master pen—fully as much as Simms' South Carolina has used for his successful labors, and much more than Washington Irving built a world-wide fame on. I will relate some further items of historic interest relative to the early inhabitants of this immediate section:

The Tuscaroras were the most numerous, powerful and warlike tribe in Eastern Carolina, and in 1708 it is said they could muster 1,200 fighting men. Their towns were principally on the Neuse, Contentnea and Tar rivers; and as DeGraffenreidt had laid off some of their land without treaty or compensation, their jealousy was aroused. In September 1711 the Surveyor-General of North Carolina, John Lawson, and DeGraffenriedt took a small boat at Newbern and undertook to ascend Neuse river and explore the country. On the evening of the first day, they stopped at an Indian town near the river, and intended to lodge for the night; but being received in an unfriendly manner they concluded to return to their boat. They were seized by a party of well-armed savages and compelled to travel through the night to a distant village of the Tuscaroras. Here before a numerous council of the chief men from various towns of the tribe, they were solemnly arraigned. Lawson especially was complained against as the man who with compass and chain had marked off and sold their land. After a discussion of two days the death of the prisoners was decreed. A large fire was kindled, a ring was drawn around the victims and strewn with flowers. On the morning appointed for the execution, a new council was held; around the white men sat the Chiefs in two rows, and behind them were three hundred of the Indians engaged in festive dancing. DeGraffenreidt saved his life by a claim of rank, by pledging his people to neutrality, and on promising to occupy no land without the consent of the tribe. Lawson was put to death. DeGraffenreidt was allowed to escape after a captivity of five weeks. On his return he found his settlements in a state of desolation. On the 22d of Sept. small bands of Tuscaroras and Carees, acting in concert, approached the scattered cabins along the Roanoke and Pamlico sound. As night came on, the war whoop summoned the murderous savages from their places of concealment to the universal slaughter. At Bath, the Huguenot refugees and the planters in their neighborhood were struck down by aid of the glare of their own burning cabins, and with a lighted pine knot in one hand and a tomahawk in the other the infuriated savages pursued the terrified citizens like game through the forest.

For three days and nights they scoured the country and did not desist from slaughter till exhausted by fatigue. One hundred and thirty persons fell by the tomahawk on the 22d, and for many years, by act of Assembly, the anniversary of the massacre of 1711 was solemnized as a day of fasting and prayer. The Legislature of the southern portion of the colony, now South Carolina, rendered prompt assistance. The feuds, divisions and want of harmony in the Northern colony made it necessary to ask help from their neighbors.

Col. Barnwell of South Carolina (the two Carolina were not separated till 1729 though they acted under different authorities and charters) marched into North Carolina with a party of whites and a number of Cherokee, Creek and Catawba Warriors. In several battles he killed many of the Carees, Bear River and Mattamuskeet Indians, and took 200 women and children prisoners. In the upper part of Craven precinct or county near the Neuse, the Indians entrenched themselves in a rude fort. Col. Barnwell with his own force and some troops from North Carolina besieged the fort, but made a treaty with them and ended the siege. The Indians, unwisely allowed to escape, renewed hostilities on the defenceless citizens. Large reinforcements of Indians and whites again arrived from South Carolina, and the enemy were driven to their fort near Neuse river, Naharuke—in what is now Craven county, and 800 prisoners taken on 23d March, 1723. The spirit of the Indians was completely broken by this disaster, and sueing for peace, it was granted on humiliating terms. King Blount with a remnant of the Tuscaroras, remained faithful allies of the whites, often warring on and harrassing other hostile tribes. The greater part however, of this warlike nation, unwilling to submit, and unable to resist, migrated to the vicinity of Oneida Lake in New York and were welcomed by their kindred, the Iroquois, and became the sixth nation of that Confederacy, where a few descendants of those Indians still remain.

LONG GRABS.

Iverson's Brigade.—The 5th Regiment.—We copy from a letter in the Raleigh Progress:—

"On the morning of the second of May, Gen. Jackson's command commenced their march [on the Yankees in rear of their fortifications at Chancellorsville] and at 5 o'clock, on the enemy's flank and rear, took their position preparatory to an advance. Skirmishers were thrown forward in about thirty minutes, when the engagement commenced. Iverson's Brigade commenced the charge, the 5th N. C. in the advance, and for two miles the enemy were pursued closely—hundreds of prisoners were captured—fortification after fortification was taken, on the first of which the battle flag presented the 5th N. C. T., by the ladies of Fayetteville, had the honor to be planted—the first on the enemy's breastworks;—a battery of artillery was taken by the Brigade, and a gallant (the only gallant thing I have seen performed by the enemy) cavalry charge was repulsed with heavy loss. Twilight prevented a further forward movement. * * * On Sunday morning the attack was renewed. Iverson's Brigade was again in the advance, and in conjunction with Thomas' and Pender's Brigades, did some of the hardest fighting of the war. Gen. Pender was in command and displayed a courage and daring of which even "old Bethel Hill" might envy him. Pender is one of the coolest, most skillful, and *perfect* officers in the Army. To go on: Our line was advanced in the direction of Ely's Ford, for which point the enemy were thought to be making, they having been driven from Chancellorsville, but was met by the yankees who were entrenched on a hill in our front, and held in check for some two or three hours; yet we continued our fire upon them until the General saw how fearful was our loss, how unnecessary our exposure and how futile our efforts with so weak a force would prove in storming such a position, retired about 150 yards, taking an excellent position and prepared to win other laurels. But the enemy retired and the victory was complete."

The "Ellis Guards," of Fayetteville, which is Co. A, of the 5th N. C. Troops, was in the fight. Officers and men did their duty. In the Saturday's charges Lieuts. Anderson and Smith acted in the bravest manner with conspicuous gallantry, nor did they lack fire or courage in the rest of the fight.

Seventh Regiment North Carolina Troops.—Promotions.—Maj. W. Lee Davidson has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of this gallant old regiment, vice Junius L. Hill, deceased, and Capt. J. McLeod Turner to be Major, vice Davidson promoted. This regiment is a fair sample of the men we have in the field. We cannot recount its acts, but we know its sacrifices. Of the 45 commissioned officers at its organization, 13 only were left to enter the battle of Chancellorsville. Of *that* number 5 were killed and 6 wounded! The remaining two have gone through all the battles untouched. Col. Haywood has been through *all* the battles, and was struck four times—the last time severely.—*Ral. State Jour.*

Reward of Gallantry.—The badge of the brave has been allotted to Sergeant Leonidas Norfleet Keith, of the Raleigh Rifles, and to Sergeant Urias Pool, of the Oak City Guards, for conspicuous gallantry in the late battle of Chancellorsville. Sergeant Pool was killed in the charge on the enemy's works, and his badge will, therefore, be delivered to his family. Sergeant Keith, who was severely wounded, is a native of this city, and by profession a printer. Braver or better soldiers never shouldered arms.—*Ral. Progress.*

Charleston.—A Charleston paper states that of late upwards of seven hundred packages of liquor have been brought into that port, and intimates that the liquor was bought in Cincinnati, doctored in Nassau, and sold in the Confederacy at enormous profits, to the exclusion of shoes and other articles which might have taken the cargo space occupied by these vile yankee liquors, and thereby lessened the burden of want which oppresses the poor people of the Confederacy.

Has it come, then, to this—that the "hot bed of secession" is engaged in debauching the country with drugged rum from yankeeland, and its high-toned citizens suborned and degraded by the accursed lust of gain—the sin *par excellence* of yankeedom—and that which, of all others, is prolonging this accursed war? Have cargo sales of yankee goods metamorphosed Charlestonians, and are they willing to connive at and abet the nefarious traffic, for the honor and glory of being the principal *entrepot* of yankee clap trap notions?

Rich. Whig.

A Sad Violation of Military Regulations—Headquarters Department of Cumberland, April 17th, 1863.—GENERAL: The General commanding directs me to call your attention to a flagrant outrage committed in your command, a person having been admitted inside your lines without a pass and in violation of orders. The case is one which calls for your personal attention, and the General commanding directs that you deal with the offending party, or parties, according to law.

The medical director reports that an Orderly Sergeant in Brigadier General ———'s division *was to-day delivered of a baby*, which is in violation of all military law, and of the army regulations. No such case has been known since the days of Jupiter.

You will apply the proper punishment in this case, and a remedy to prevent a repetition of the act.

The above is a copy of a genuine letter, emanating from the headquarters of that rigid disciplinarian, Gen. Rosecrans.

Novel Exchange.—At the recent fight in Kentucky, Gen. Morgan sent over a dispatch to the comander of the forces at Somerset, asking to exchange prisoners for coffee, salt, and the like; so many privates to be given for a sack of coffee and sugar. He, however, remarked in the dispatch that he did not suppose they would give much for them, taking in consideration the disgraceful and cowardly manner in which they deserted the poor fellows when he attacked them.

Chattanooga Rebel, 30th.

Another Paper Mill Burned.—We learn that one of the paper mills at Greenville, S. C., was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday. We trust the damage is not such as to disable the mill long, for it is with difficulty that all the mills, running to their fullest capacity, can supply the necessities of the Government and the press.

Augusta Constitutionalist, 29th inst.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

An army [illegible] of the Salisbury Watchman writes the following from the field of Chancellorsville:—

A sufficient number of portable tents were brought off the battle field to shelter all our wounded, and blankets enough to make all comfortable. The night was spent ministering to their wants as best we could, but I could very easily perceive that we were all miserable comforters; sweeter voices, gentler hands, more assiduous attention than ours were needed, and often piteously longed for. How often were my feelings harrowed by such expressions as these:—"Oh, if I only were at home;" "I would give all but my life for a soft bed;" "something to eat!—can't you give me something besides meat and crackers to eat!" I thought my feelings were thoroughly steeled, and that I could stand anything unmoved, however shocking it might be; but I must confess that one man made me feel awfully bad, and ere I was aware of it I felt a warm tear rolling down my cheek. This man belonged to the 14th N. C., but by some mistake had been placed in the department of the 4th. I first saw him late on Sunday evening, but was so much engaged with others that I paid no particular attention to him, further than to see that he was resting apparently easy, and to examine his wound. I found the ball had entered an inch below the breast bone, and at a glance I felt convicted that he would die, perhaps before morning. His mind was clear, and he seemed to talk with ease; he did not consider his wound dangerous—said he felt no pain, and expressed a great desire to sleep. I carefully adjusted the blankets around his body and left. During the night I went to see him two or three times, but always found him as I left him at first. Once I drew down the blankets and felt his breast to see whether he still lived. I found that he breathed as calmly as though he was in good health and enjoying a refreshing sleep. Soon after daylight Monday morning I called on him again; he was awake in quite a lively humor, though much weaker than I had ever seen him. His features struck me as being very peculiar and really handsome. His face was rather long, a fine moustache, close set but short whiskers, and silky hair, all coal black, and the last, longer than is usually seen in the army, clustered in curls about his temples and high forehead now bloodless and white as marble. From appearances I would suppose him to be twenty three years old—I made some inquiries about his welfare, and was assured that he was doing finely. After a few jocular remarks, I was called away and did not see him again until two o'clock in the afternoon, when he called me to him as I was passing near. From the moment I first saw him he had been lying on his back with his legs perfectly straight; he had never so much as expressed a wish to change his position, but now, to my question,

"What will you have?"

"Turn me on my side, please," he replied

"No, my friend, you cannot stand it; try and content yourself the way you are."

"Well then, wont you raise my knees up, and draw my feet towards my body?"

"O yes, I'll do that," and went to work; but I knew from his restlessness that his last hour had come. I put my hands under his left knee and raised it well up; when I released my hold his foot and ankle remained stationary, but the remainder of his leg slid away over it and struck the ground beyond. I was perfectly shocked; it was the first intimation I had had of a broken leg besides the other wound.

"Some how that leg won't stand," said my friend, "try the other." The other sat up very well. After a short pause, he said,

"Is my left leg broken?"

"It is, but don't trouble yourself about it now."

He covered his face with his hands and heaved a sigh that seemed to tear his heart strings. A moment afterwards he locked his hands across his breast, and said in a faltering voice,

"My leg shattered—a ball through my breast—I must die—what will Fanny do?—poor Fanny!"

"Come now, be quiet; you ——

"O God! what will Fanny do when I am gone?"

I saw that he was fast going, but all I could do to console him was of no avail. He could scarcely speak above his breath. I ventured to ask,

"Say, tell me, who is Fanny?"

"She is my wife—a-a noble wo-wo—, I married her last winter - - - while I-I-I was at home on fur-fur-furlough - - -"

He lay as if he were dying—he gasped for breath—then rousing himself, he took my hand, and in a whisper, barely audible, said,

"Good bye,—you've been my best friend - - - Tell-tell her - - - Fanny - - - - Fanny" ——

'Twas the last he ever said. I have never learned his name, but he was a whole-souled man. His blanket was his winding sheet; we wrapped him in it and the next morning his body was buried beneath a tall pine that grew near by.

Prices.—The reports of auction sales in the last papers from Charleston show a very desirable reduction in prices. In some cases, goods sold for 50 per cent less than at previous sales, and in but few instances did they hold former prices.

It is an axiom of political economy that prices depend upon production and supply. Now, if it be true, as some of our cotemporaries say, that there are twenty-two cargoes in the cities of Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington unsold, there is reason to hope "there is a good time coming."

It is slyly reported in the speculater's calendar that a single firm has lost $100,000 by former purchases and late sales. In our own local markets, in a small way there has been some fall in prices. Fodder has sold for $5 25, but we bought two days ago at $3. Butter has been at $1 50, and now is at 75c. to $1. Chickens (as old roosters are classed in sales) have sold for $2 but now can be had at $1 25 to $1 50. Flour is at a nominal price, and folks generally who have things to sell are getting uneasy.

We clip the above from the Columbia South Carolinian of Saturday last. We think from looking over the list of prices of goods sold in Charleston on the 29th ult., that there has been a falling off in prices. Yet, we are informed that at the sale here on the same day, the prices ranged nearly, if not quite as high as at former sales, averaging about 33⅓ per cent more than at Charleston. We shall probably be able to publish the sales to morrow, when all can judge for themselves. We would like to see prices of all articles come down, but as yet there has been little or no diminution in this market.

Wilmington Journal.

Sign of a Battle expected.—We understand that Gen. Bragg, a few days since, informed his Adjutant General, Colonel Walter, that he desired pardons to be issued *freely* and *fully* to every private who was under sentence of various court martials. It happened to be the Colonel's birthday, and he exercised the power fully, and more than one hundred privates, sentenced to imprisonment, ball and chain, or to labor on Government works with ball and chain for periods of four, three to six months, were pardoned and restored to their companies. The list, large as it was, after being submitted to General Bragg, was increased by addition of other names.

Chattanooga Rebel, 30th.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

COLONEL J. G. B. McDOWELL.

Among the gallant officers [illegible] who fell in the late battles around Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the death of none will be more deeply deplored, or his loss be more severely felt by his regiment than he felt and deplored by the 38th Regt N. C. T. the loss of its brave commander. His death has created a gap and gloom in many of our camps. His cheerful conversations among the officers in front around the camp fires no longer. That concerous voice that sounded with such melody amid the cannon's deafening roar, in giving commands to his column, is still in death. His last battle has been fought, and we come to drop the soldier's tear over his grave.

Col. McDowell was born in Burke county, N. C on the 6th of February, 1831. He was the son of Charles McDowell, and grandson of Col. McDowell, one of the heroes of King's Mountain of Revolutionary memory.

Every impulse of his heart was the impulse of patriotism. He was a noble nature. He loved his country because it was right to love her. He acted upon the principle that even life and all he claimed belonged to her and her cause. When North Carolina, in May 1861, called for volunteers to confront the myrmidons of despotism sent forth by the yankee government, on the ignoble mission to enslave and destroy the liberties of free and independent States, the subject of this notice was amongst the first to obey her call. Upon the organization of the company in which he had enrolled his name, he was elected to a lieutenantcy under Capt. (now Colonel,) C. M. Avery, and fought his first battle at Bethel in Virginia, in the First N. C. Regiment under Col. D. H. Hill. As this regiment had been raised only for six months, upon its being disbanded he was commissioned by the Governor as Captain to raise a Company for three years or the war. This Company raised in Burke county, was identified with the 54th Reg't upon its organization at Raleigh on the 16th of May 1862, at which time he was elected its Lieut. Colonel. Upon the resignation of Colonel J. Wimbish in September following he was promoted to the command of the regiment, which position he filled with honor to himself, usefulness to his country, and much satisfaction to the officers and men of his command.

On the 13th of December, at Fredericksburg he led his command into battle the first time. The writer was by him when he received order to quit the trenches with his regiment, and lead it to assault the enemy in force holding the Rail Road. We had been under the fire of the enemy's shells nearly all day. But our gallant Commander never evinced more coolness and promptitude upon parade. Never can I forget the melody of his manly voice when he called amid the booming of artillery "shoulder arms," or the alacrity with which that order was obeyed. When the regiment had passed the wood, in which it lay, and had been deployed in line of battle on the plateau under a heavy and destructive fire of grape and shell, with a full view of the desperate work before them, this brave officer addressed his command with the following laconic speech: "If there is any man in ranks who is afraid to follow me, let him now give up to me his gun and fall back to the rear." Every man presented a soldier's front. The charge was made. The enemy gave way and retreated. The road was taken. For this act of daring gallantry he received congratulatory notes from his Brigade and Division Commanders under whose eyes he fought.

The enemy crossed the Rappahannock on Wednesday morning the 29th ultimo. From that time until Monday evening following he was untiring in his labors, marches, watching and fighting. In all his privations and exposure I have never heard a murmur fall from his lips. In this he was a model soldier. On Sunday the yankees with an overwhelming force possessed themselves of Marye's hill by a flank movement. On the next morning, the 4th inst., they were forced to yield it. They fell back on the old plank road in a northwesterly direction to a point called Smith's or Landren's Hill. The attack on this hill was made late in the afternoon by the Divisions of Early, Anderson and McLaws. Gen. Hoke's Brigade of Early's Division was ordered to charge across a field of some distance under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery upon the enemy's lines. His line of skirmishers was scattered. His first line of infantry broke and fled in confusion. But at this progress of our advance some confusion had ensued from the number who had fallen from wounds, and the Brigade falling under an enfilading fire from its left flank, orders were given for the whole line to fall back to a convenient position to reform. Here it was, at this point where it was his intention to reform his regiment, that the fatal ball pierced his temples and he fell to rise or to command no more.

He lingered until Friday evening the 8th inst., about 3 o'clock, when he breathed his last. A braver man or a more gallant soldier never trod the field of battle. His patriotism and devotion to his country were prominent traits in his character. Such was the gallant soldier who laid his life upon the altar of his country's liberty, and has added his name to the roll of her departed worthies. May his memory be sacred to us. Let us emblazon it in our hearts.

May 26, 1863.

Standard and State Journal please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 38 N C TROOPS,
NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, May 25th, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the following list of casualties in my company, happening in the battles of May 2d and 3d.

Killed: Private D T Hollingsworth. Wounded: Sgt Strickland severely; Corps Montgomery slightly; H B Butler, severely; Privates E J Edwards, arm amputated; Wm McClam, D R McKinnon, Dan'l Smith and S N Sewell, severely; Travis Bedsole, A L Ledbetter, J W Rouse, Wm Smith, Angus Smith, D H West, slightly.

I would have furnished this list for publication sooner, but I have just returned from the Hospital in Richmond where I was sick during the battles. It is due to Corpl Butler to say that his gallantry rendered him conspicuous and drew commendation from the commanding officer of the regiment, Lt Col Thruston. He bore the battle flag and though taken prisoner he saved the colors from being taken by the yankees, by tearing them from the staff and concealing them under a log.

He escaped from his captors, wounded as he was in the leg and unable to travel, and made his appearance on a yankee horse, led by a yankee which he himself captured.

This is the second time that Corpl Butler has distinguished himself for coolness and bravery upon the battle field.

H. W. HORNE,
Capt Comd'g Co C., 38 N. C. Reg't

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BUFFALO, MOORE COUNTY, May 9, 1863.

At a called meeting of Buffalo Lodge, No. 172, of Free and Accepted Masons, D. McIntyre, W. Bryan and A. M. Wicker were appointed as a committee to draw up a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother, D. B. Stedman, a private of Co. H, 30th Reg't N. C. T., who died the 13th of April 1863, in his 22d year.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our highly esteemed brother and true christian soldier.

Resolved, That while we submit with resignation to the will of divine providence in removing from us one so much beloved, yet we sincerely deplore the loss which his friends and our country have sustained by the death of this brave and gallant soldier who had distinguished himself in the series of battles around Richmond, and the severe battle of Sharpsburg and the first battle of Fredericksburg. In life he was honored and respected, in death deeply regretted. He had many warm friends, for his kind and christian heart could not make him enemies. As a soldier he was faithful and always at his post, being actuated by a high sense of duty.

Resolved, That we tender his parents and friends our deepest sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the dec'd, and cause the same to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Biblical Recorder.

A. M. WICKER.
D. McINTYRE.
W. BRYAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Information Wanted.—Any person who can give any information of the whereabouts of Peter J. Tilly, Co H, 22d N. C. T., whether dead or alive, will confer a great favor on his aged parents. They have had no tidings from him since last September. He was left by his company at a place called "Brick Church," near Gordonsville, Va.

His parents have sent six sons to the army, four of whom they have lost. In view of these facts it is hoped that Editors will have the generosity to publish this notice. Any information thankfully received by Wm. H. Tilly, Red Shoals, Surrey county, N. C.

North Carolina and Virginia papers please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., of pneumonia, on 13th May, Private Doctor Hughes, of Co. H, 30th Reg't. The deceased had been in eight hard-fought battles, and always conducted himself bravely. He was a member of the Church, and lived up to his profession. He was buried to-day (14th) in a beautiful cedar hedge, about half a mile from the railroad, with religious services by Rev. A. D. Betts. H. J. HAM.

Fayetteville papers copy.

FROM THE NORTH.

[illegible] Banks and 20th have reached Fredericksburg.

The yankee accounts from Vicksburg are still of "hope deferred." A dispatch from Cairo says:

"On Friday morning 23d inst., Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Gen. Grant offering to surrender Vicksburg, if the latter would allow his command to lay down their arms and march out. This offer was refused.

"On Thursday the rebel batteries on the hill south of the town were taken and burned. On the evening of the same day the batteries at the foot of the hill were captured, and on the same evening the water batteries below Vicksburg were taken by Gen. Porter's mortar fleet.

"On Friday, after the refusal to accept Pemberton's terms of surrender was made, Gen. Grant moved on his works and the rebels were driven into their inner fortifications.

"Gen. Logan guards the Black river bridge. Gen. Grant feels certain that he will be able to take care of Johnston. The latter has only about 10,000 men, exclusive of what he may have by reinforcements. Gen. Grant's army is larger than is generally supposed, and quite enough for the work on hand. It stretches completely around the doomed city. Each wing resting on the river.

"The city of Vicksburg is full of women and children, not only comprising the original inhabitants, but many who have come from the surrounding country for safety."

A dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated "Three miles east of Vicksburg, May 20," says:

"Our wounded at the battle of Champion Hill number over 1700. The enemy's loss is acknowledged to be not over half that. We had about 20,000 troops engaged, and the rebels about 10,000.

"All possibility of escape for the rebels is cut off. Everything, every living man, woman and child must fall into our hands. During all the forenoon yesterday the different brigades were taking their position, forming in lines of battle, &c. At two o'clock the battle begun. There had been skirmishing all the morning. General Steele drove the enemy from the several forts, and took one complete line of fortifications, fronted by rifle pits. His extreme right rested on the river bank, under the bluff, at sundown. Sherman's left and McPherson's right are in supporting distance. Both advanced their line of skirmishers to within fifty yards of the breastworks, and their artillery to within 500 yards, and are in position, at these distances, this morning. McClernand is not progressing so fast, but is doing well. We lost 1500 in killed and wounded. This morning there is firing on the enemy's works from all points.

A dispatch from Washington says:

"The latest intelligence from Vicksburg is up to 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst., announcing simply that Vicksburg was still holding out, but Gen. Grant was still confident of speedy success."

Sensation Rumors.—"A dispatch from Murfreesboro', says that rebel prisoners report that on Sunday last a courier arrived with a dispatch from Col. Breckinridge to Gen. Wheeler at McMinnville, acknowledging that Vicksburg had fallen, that Pemberton had escaped with almost his entire army, but had lost his artillery.

"The paroled prisoners who left Sherman's Landing on the 23d instant, state that a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston had been captured. The dispatch bearer reported that the number of Rebels at Vicksburg was between 25,000 and 30,000 men."

The Last Fight at Vicksburg, as Reported at the North.—The Chicago Times has dispatches dated on the field at Vicksburg Saturday, 9 p. m., which say no fighting to-day. The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse is complete on all parts of the rebel line, but no discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are entrenching and building rifle pits. Our loss yesterday was about 1000.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Our forces were repulsed on Friday at Vicksburg, but another steamer from the vicinity of Vicksburg on Monday arrived to-day and reports that Grant has captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting was desperate. The rebels rolled shells down the steep hills, which, exploding among the Federals, created fearful havoc. The same dispatch adds that fighting was going on furiously when the steamer left, although every redoubt had been captured. A special dispatch to the New York Times from Washington on the 28th at midnight, says, nothing later from Vicksburg. It begins to be the talk in official circles that the siege may last two weeks.

Friday's attack was very sanguinary. The national loss was very heavy. The rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving their fire until the Federals came within murderous range. The rebels, however, were driven back by main force into their last line of entrenchments.

CAIRO, May 28.—The fighting Friday was desperate. Grant charged the fortifications and took some. The rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand to hand fighting. Federal loss 5,000. The rebels used hand grenades when the Federals attempted to storm the works. It is reported that one or two corps of Banks' army had reached Washington and Philadelphia on the 28th.

Destruction to Yankee Commerce.—An arrival from Pernambuco, on the 3d May, reports great destruction to Federal vessels by the Alabama and Florida, and mentions among those destroyed ships Indiana, Louisa Hatch, Nora, Charles, and Hill; barks Henrietta, Lafayette, Kate, and Cora, and schooner King Fisher. Two of the ships were loaded with tea, and their cargoes were very valuable.

Conscription.—The enrollment under the conscript act was proceeding in New York city. Negroes are taken down with the rest.

Government Prices.—In publishing the prices fixed by the Commissioners of Appraisement for this State the following was omitted, and should properly be inserted: 1st District, beet 20 cents per pound, net; 2d District, 25 cents per pound, net; 3d District, 15 cents, net; 4th District, 12½ cents net.—*Ral. Standard.*

A Model Will of a Schoolmistress.—The following will, written by a schoolmistress, was recently proved and allowed in the Probate Court for Middlesex county, Massachusetts:

"——, April 2d, 1862.

"I give my real estate to my husband's six children, to be divided equally among them.

"(Signed) —— ——.

"Signed by —— ——, in the presence of us who, at her request and in her presence, set our names as witnesses." (Signed by three witnesses.)

Happiness.—Tillotson truly says that man courts happiness in a thousand shapes, and the faster he follows it, the swifter it flies from him. Almost everything promises happiness to us at a distance—such a step of honor, such a pitch of estate such a fortune or match for a child—but when we come nearer to it, either we fall short of it, or it falls short of our expectations; and it is hard to say which of these is the greatest disappointment. Our hopes are usually larger than the enjoyment can satisfy; and an evil long feared, besides that it may never come, is many times more painful and troublesome than the evil itself when it comes.

WAR NEWS.

From Vicksburg.—JACKSON, Miss., June 1—Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on last Thursday morning, within three days. Pemberton wrote in 15 minutes; that he would die in the trenches first. The Federal troops are demoralised, and refused to renew the attack. On Saturday the gunboats were firing hot shot. The Federal loss is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000, including Generals Keer, Burbridge, Boman, and one other.

Port Hudson is invested.

From the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, June 1.—Through persons direct from the army, we learn that on yesterday it was reported and generally believed among our troops, that the enemy was crossing the Rappahannock in force at Ely's Ford, twenty miles above Fredericksburg. It was said that a considerable body of infantry and artillery had already reached the south bank of the river. It was further said that Gen. Lee had been previously informed of the designs of the enemy, and had been looking for him to come over for several days.

Our troops are represented as much elated by the prospect of another battle, and certain of victory.

Previous to the receipt of this report it was believed here that a portion of our troops had passed the Rappahannock, at or near Rappahannock Station.

It is proper to add that even now the rumored crossing of the enemy is not generally credited in this city.—*Examiner.*

From Gen. Bragg's Department.—SHELBYVILLE, TENN., June 1.—All quiet in front.

The Nashville Dispatch, of 29th ult., contains the following from Vicksburg on Saturday, 23d ult. Grant drove the rebels back to their last entrenchments. The Federal loss was severe. Twenty thousand of the army heretofore occupying Jackson have reinforced Grant. On Saturday evening the enemy were throwing shells from the mortars, and had captured the batteries above and below Vicksburg. On Sunday Grant telegraphed Lincoln that everything was satisfactory, the details of which were suppressed for fear that they might be useful to the enemy.

MURFREESBORO', May 28.—It is reported that the rebels, with a force of 53,000, have fallen back their entire lines.

Refugee Reports.—ATLANTA, June 2.—New Orleans refugees state it is firmly believed that Farragut, finding the Hartford in a sinking condition and too weak to return past Port Hudson, stopped ship and destroyed her near the mouth of Red River. Farragut, with the officers and crew, are now in New Orleans.

Prisoners at Goldsboro'.—GOLDSBORO', June 1.—Thirteen abolitionists, prisoners who were captured by our scouts below Kinston on Saturday, were brought to this place by the Atlantic Railroad this morning.

The Confederate "Raid" in Northwest Virginia.—RICHMOND, June 2.—We have information, the truth of which we can vouch for, as to the results accomplished by the forces under Gen'ls Jones and Imboden. A large number of cattle (estimated at four thousand) were regularly purchased for the Government and brought away, and will be of the utmost value to the army of the Confederacy. Many horses, probably 2,500, were also brought away, of which number near 2000 were irregularly taken by Gen'l Jones's cavalry—that is, taken just as the Yankees took the horses of the people in this part of the State during their recent raid, but unfortunately, with this difference, that a number of the horses taken in Northwestern Virginia belonged to men (and even women) of known Southern sympathies.

Gen. Jones's cavalry, after doing much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northwestern Virginia railroads and otherwise annoying and frightening the Tories and yankees, moved forward to Oilion, in Wirt county, and destroyed that place, together with all the oil, fixtures and facilities. Under late improvements the oil had been shipped in large, tight boats, in volumes, to the Ohio river, and there put into barrels or other vessels. In these boats they found one hundred and fifty thousand barrels (6,000,000 gallons) of oil, which they emptied into the river and burned, thus literally "setting the river on fire." The property here destroyed was probably worth five millions of dollars.

At Summerville our forces under Imboden captured a train of twenty-seven fine wagons, each drawn by six splendid mules and laden with needed commissary stores. Gen. Jones rejoined Gen. Imboden at this place. The whole force then fell back to some point which we shall not designate.—*Whig.*

Where are They?—According to the report of Colonel Ould, our Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, the whole number of prisoners taken from us in the late battles about Chancellorsville by Hooker and exchanged is 2,100. Hooker claims, in his late order congratulating his army on their miraculous escape from total destruction by our ever-brave and glorious army, to have captured 5000 of our men. It now remains a subject of legitimate inquiry, whether Col. Ould is not bound, or at least authorized by the cartel agreed upon, and regulating the exchange of prisoners, to require of the authorities at Washington to return the remaining 2,900, who, according to Hooker's congratulatory order, are still withheld.

Richmond Whig.

[The explanation is, of course, that Hooker lied.]

Terrible Rail Road Accident.—On Saturday night, about half-past twelve o'clock, a terrible accident attended with the instant death of eleven negroes, and mortally injuring several others, occurred to an extra train of box cars, having on board from five to six hundred negroes. The train was from Augusta, and the negroes belonging to General Wade Hampton and brother, were *en route* from Mississippi to Columbia, S. C. The accident took place on the Augusta Road, about fifteen miles from Branchville. It appears that several of the cars on the extra train became disconnected and were left standing on the track, the negroes inside being asleep and totally unconscious of their situation.

The down passenger train, which was running on schedule time, came up, and the breaks applied, but too late to prevent a collision. The engine plunged into the train of cars, running over and into them, making itself and two of the cars a complete wreck.

In addition to those killed on the extra train, it is thought three others will die from their injuries.—*Charleston Courier, 1st.*

The Reported Capture of Helena.—A dispatch from Cincinnati dated the 27th says: The report from rebel sources of the capture of Helena is false.

$50.

Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.

THE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and especially the volunteer's families shall be attended to as heretofore and at the old rates, but God forbid that any person should become sick, and call on me for medical assistance, as I shall be compelled to advance exactly in proportion to the advance of Medicines and other things, or absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall claim the privilege of advancing four hundred per cent. on the rates established before the war commenced.

A. C. RUSSELL.

Asheboro', May 7, 1863. 32-3m